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2, s Port av y, Thos. 66 by 200, s High, 17 & 18, & imp.... enbush, Geo, 25 by 110, w 20, Ma & Mk.... midt, Wm. est, 20 by 160, n Mad, 15 & 16 &, imp.
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otwell, Mrs. M. P. 253, by 80, w 5, Ms & Mk; 116
by 160, n Ches. 12 & 13; 81 by 160, n Mad. 12 &
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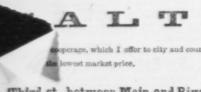
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Hitcheock, the Commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December. Under the instructions of the Lieutenant-General I wrote to Mr. Ould a letter, which has been published, saying: "Do you mean to give up all your action and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" These questions were therein argued justly, as I think, not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively, not for the purpose of furthering the exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange, and lurnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand. I am now at liberty to state these facts, because they appear in the correspondence on HAVING LEASED THE WAREHOUSE AT THE

Lonisville Tobacco Warenouse. WITH TEE INTENTION OF ENGAGING IN AN-

PETROLEUM.

STEEL PLOUGHS.

GENERAL BUTLER AT LOWELL.

His Speech to His Townsmen-His Management of His Department—The Wilmington Failure—Highly In-teresting Explanation—Sharp Attack on Admiral General Butler arrived in Lowell, Massachusetts, on Saturday, the 25th ult., and in the evening addressed his fellow-citizens at Huntington Hall, Mayor Peabody presiding. He

His Honor the Mayor, my Friends, and Neigh-

MANAGEMENT OF HIS DEPARTMENT. I propose, with your leave, to recall to your minds what has happened to the army in the field, and especially what has occurred with-in the narrower circle where I have endeavored serve the interests of the country since I le ou a year ago last November, called by the partial kindness of the President to take com-nand of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Upon reaching Fortress Monroe, and looking about to see what duties devolved upon me. I found therein; in the first place demanding immediate attention, thirty thousand freedmen, women and children, who had escaped from slavery, and thrown themselves as wards upon the guardianship of the United States. There was no departmental organization for their care, maintenance, protection, and educa-tion. My first duty, then, upon assuming com-mand, in the absence of active military opera-tions, seemed to be toward the helpless beings thus cast upon our hands. I knew what you thus cast upon our hands. I knew what you would have said ought to be done under the circumstances, and I did as I thought you would have done. I established system, order, and organization of labor, so that the freedmen who would work could work, and those who would not work might find means whereby they should work, and so that every freedman, woman, and child, should have what, thank God, we always have had in Massachusetts for all, food and raiment and protection from the inclemency of the weather. [Applause.] Aided by your fellow-citizens, Captain Wilder, Captain Brown, and Captain James. I applied myself to by your fellow-catizens, Captain Wilder, Captain Brown, and Captain James, I applied myself to this work, and presently order and industry arose out of chaos in the affairs of the freedmen of North Carolina and Virginia. The organization of those affairs was carried on still further under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Kineman, and has since been continued under the superintendence of your townsman Major Carado not know, because they were credited the former slave population of the South can be self-supporting, even without a large proportion of the able bodied men. We have saved from the Government rations alone, which were to be dealt out to them, \$100,000, and all this in two districts having made the large losses in the negro affairs of North Carolina, because of the disturbance of labor from the yellow fever, the fall of Plymouth, and the evacuation of Washington, in April last, by the order of the Lieutenant-General. Within the same space of time we have succeeded in demonstrating that these negroes are capable of constraining that these negroes are capable of being educated. Aided by the self-sacrificing labors of benevolent teachers from the North, bundreds and thousands of children have there been taught to read, and adults, too, who never read before; and thus the negro is being fitted for that new state of liberty and citizenship to which he has been raised. Such are some of the results of this war. Annuance the results of this war. [Applause.] EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS .

my attention was called, was the exchange of

whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battles of the country, and been captured in its service. The whole subject was referred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenaut-General Commanding, who telegraphed me on the 14th of April, 1864, in substance: 'Break off all negotiations on the subject of exchange until further orders." And therefore all negotiations were broken off, save that a special exchange of sick and wounded on either side went on. On the 20th of April, I received another telegram of Gen. Grant, ordering 'not another

elegram of Gen. Grant, ordering "not another an be given to the rebels." To that isswered, on the same day: "Lieut.-Gen rant's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed

Grant's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of sick and wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single ableodied man." From that hour, so long as I remained in the Department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that order, because I could not give the rebels any of their able-bodied soldiers in exchange. By sending the sick and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffering soldiers were relieved because I could not suffering soldiers were relieved because I could not suffering soldiers were relieved because I could not suffering soldiers were relieved because I as the suffering soldiers were relieved because I could not suffering soldiers were relieved because I as the suffering suff

and of our suffering soldiers were relieved, beng upward of eight thousand (8,000) more than
we gave the rebels. In August last, Mr. Ould,
noding negotiations were broken off, and that
o exchanges were made, wrote to General
litcheock, the Commissioner at Washington,
hat the rebels were ready to exchange man for

pon resolution. I am not at liberty to state ny opinion as to the correctness and propriety of this course of action of the Lieut. General

in other instances, such acts as I may mention would imply censure. I only desire that the responsibility of stopping exchanges of prisoners, be it wise or unwise, should rest upon the

turned from the relief of the Army of the Potomac, another movement on Petersburg took place, which resulted in the capture of the outer, band, or father in the army. That also was dent. I found the former Commissioners of exchange of the United States, and the agent cting in behalf of the Confederate States, conand at that time only line of defensive works around Petersburg, which works, held by the Army of the James, are the advanced lines of a few more or less than the Confederate States, or the contrary, and a state of embittered feel-ing had arisen between them, so that exchanges had been suspended. I therefore tried the excolumns, one at Varina, the other at Deep Bottom. One attacked Battery Harrison, the skirmish line being gallantly led by a Lowell boy, Col. Donahoe, who fell wounded. That column captured Battery Harrison, the strongest work of the rebels in their sixty miles of intreachments around Richmond. On the same day, greesing at Deep Bottom, the 10th carry. man for man, they giving us as many soldiers as we gave to them. This was done, and, lay-ing all other questions aside, a special exchange went on some time in March last. Mr. Oald, the ay, crossing at Deep Bottom, the 10th corps, nder the immented Birney, advanced its negro ivision, three thousand strong, and a column one, but simply as a statement of the facts of my own manner of conducting operations. On the 1st of October, General Lee, concentrating his forces, made a very fierce and savage attack upon Battery Harrison, in which the whole of a North Carolina brigade was swept away, seven regiments being entirely cut to pieces in a vain effort to retake what our forces had captured on the 29th of September, so that the Army of Secretary of war, and assed for power to adjust the other questions of difference, so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone, to be dealt with by itself; and that the whole power of the United States should be ex-

The best movement of the Army of the James except that of the 27th of October, when it made a demonstration toward Richmond for the purpose of holding the enemy in their trenches while the Army of the Potomac at-tempted to turn their left at Hatcher's Run, was that which has caused'some little discussion ful attention. As early as August last, a fleet, under Admiral Porter, commenced to assemble at Fortress Monroe. Immediately upon the appearance of the fleet in Hampton Roads, instead of any attempt being made to keep the expedi-tion secret, there commenced a flourish of trum-pets about it which is only equalled by the cackwould have the destructive effect which was claimed by some it would, have, or hether it would result in comparative armlessness. General Grant determined been three thousand men in aid of the avy, and after learning the enemy were de-ching forces to meet Sherman, he increased the force to six thousand, one-half of which the force to six thousand, one-half of which were negroes, hoping to surprise Fort Fisher, upon the supposition that Gen. Bragg had carried off his forces to meet Sherman, and, therefore, the fort would be found undefended by any considerable force. Gen. Grant also hoped that profition of the fleet would run by the fort into Cape Fear river, and then, by landing the ning at least might be stopped. It was said that there was not sufficient depth of water to go up the river; but as since the fort has in-deed been silenced, there seems to have been no considerable difficulty in getting most of tha gunboats up the river. I am inclined to the

in another, that we sailed too soon; and, again, in another despatch—for they seem to be fruitful of despatches—that the powderboat was prepared by me, and that we waited for it. Fellow-citizens, I have lived with you, man and boy, for thirty years, and I am going to live with you, if you will have me, for thirty years longer. [Great applause.] I have stood before you many times, and I hope to stand before you many times more, to advise with you upon that which is for the good of the country; but, often as I have met you here, no man can say that I ever misrepresented a fact, and when I tell you that I never saw that powder-boat, that all I had to do with it was to order my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy ed Flusser, who commanded the naval force, had not fallen in the first attack, their ram would not have controlled the river, and the result might not have happened. Another considerable event was the evacuation of Washington, N. C., in April. This was done under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, with entire deliberation, without attack, and every dollar's worth of Government property brought away, and the forces holding it taken as a part of the movable column of the Army of the James. I should hardly have mentioned this evacuation, had I not been the subject of animadversion, and to show that whatever was done was done under explicit orders. Of the propriety of this evacuation, however strong an opinion I might have in its favor, I am not at liberty to speak, for the reasons I have before given you. On the last of April last, two large armies lay face to face, opposed to each other, on the Rapid Ann. ed Flusser, who commanded the naval force, had my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy one hundred and fifty (150) tons of powder, and that the whole thing was under the charge of 1st of April last, two large armies lay face to face, opposed to each other, on the Rapid Ann. A small army of about 18 000 men, 6,000 of whom were negroes, lay in and around Fortress Monroe. Twenty thousand men were ordered from the Department of the South to join that little army. Looking over the whole field, it seemed to me to be the part of wisdom to move that army upon Bermuda Hundred, and establishing there a base for operation as strong and as easily beyond as Fortress Monroe; a base not to be interfered with or lost while the war lasted; and where an army lies with its hand fastened upon the throat of the rebel capital. Great cheering.<sup>3</sup> This proposition was submitted to General Grant and approved by him. This was done on the 4th day of May. The Army of the James, thirty-five thousand strong, with its artillery, its cavalry, and its supplies the navy, and was arranged exactly as the navy desired, when they wished and how they wished. ou can judge of the truth of the despatch which states that I proposed the powder-boat. Whoever states it, there is no truth in it. But the ever states it, there is no truth in it. But the powder-boat, it is said, was a failure. Granted, as the powder in it pever was wholly set on fire. It was intended that there should be then exploded more powder than ever was exploded before. Powder enough, in my judgment, to eave done very great damage, so much, in fact, that I have the written advice of Admiral Porter that I should stand out twenty-five miles, let off the steam, and draw the fire from the boiler of my boat before it went off, lest the explosion should blow me up even there. [Laughter and applause.] That suggestion, I say, I have in writing, yet Porter would intimate I had too much faith in the efficacy of the powder-boat, and that he had no belief in its effect. Certainly, it is admitted that he got his fleet so far away from the scene of the explosion that for that or some other ith its artillery, its cavalry, and its supplies or thirty days, was put on board ships, and comed at first to threaten the enemy up the ork river, within thirty miles of the capital, that he got his fleet so far away from the scene of the explosion that for that or some other reason he could not get back again under ten (10) hours thereafter to fire the first shot at the fort after the powder-boat exploded. There was a very large quantity of powder, and I am still confident that if it had gone off it would have done great damage. It was intended to place it in bags, with fuses running all through it, so that it might be instantaneously exploded in every part. But how was it done? The clock-work, the candles, the fuses, everything prepared to ignite it failed, and the only way that it was got off at all was to set fire to the Note river, within thirty miles of the capital, but within twenty-four hours that army was within twelve miles of Richmond, where it has held its position ever since—a position to which it advanced without the shedding of a drop of blood. On the same day the Army of the Potomac, under the command of General Meade, more than a hundred thousand strong, started from the Rapid Ann, also toward Richmond. tory of the march of the army, but I have a right to say, because now it has passed into history, that the intention with which that army set prepared to ignite it failed, and the only way that it was got off at all was to set fire to the ship at the bow and let it burn up to one end of the mass of powder, the explosion of which sent the other part into the water without being burnt; so that, on my belief, not more than one-tenth of the powder on board even old burn, making an explosion indeed, which is described as hardly more James river, get around the city on the south side, and thus cut it off. Now, perhaps, you can understand what may have slightly puzzled you heretofore, why the Army of the James was demonstrating toward Drury's Bluti, on the 16th of May, while the Army of the Potomac was coming down from the Rapid Ann on the north side toward Richmond. But the Army of the Potomac never reached its destination on the north side of the James, nor did the Army of the James succeed in reaching the James above Richmond, on the south side. Indeed, there was no call for the Army of the James above Richmond, if the Army of the James above Richmond, if the Army of the James above Richmond, if the Army of the James failed to accomplish all that it hoped for, at least it met with no disaster. We held the lines that we took up from the Appomattox to the James and we hold them to this day—the advanced lines of all the armies operating against Richmond. [Renewed applause.]

BUTLER'S CARE OF HIS TROOPS.

Besides doing this, after fortifying our position, the Army of the James sent seventeen the next movement of the Army of the James above Richmond. [Renewed applause.]

BUTLER'S CARE OF HIS TROOPS.

Besides doing this, after fortifying our position, the Army of the James sent seventeen thousand men to the aid of the Army of the Potomac, and saved the battle of Coal Harbor. Pass with meto the next movement of the Army of the James the attempt to take Petersburg on the 9th of June. Upon that occasion the orders of its commander were not obeyed, and the projected assault on Petersburg was not made; but you will observe if there was failure professed of the sound and take the fort under cover of the injury and demoralization caused by the explosion; yet, the Admiral blew it up when he knew I was sixty-five miles off, in the harbor of Beaufort, coaling and watering my transports after the storm, relying upon the promise of Admiral Porter, made to my officers, that he would only the promise of the Insurant was not tried. Some day it may be. At all should thereupon immediately land and take possession of the work. Such being the plan, why explode the powder when the army was sixty-five miles off? Again, the time for the might be promptly taken advantage of by landing the army and an attack by the navy; why

the armies operating upon Petersburg to this day. The strongest of these works was captured by a skirmish line of negro soldiers, and no troops have advanced a step beyond their position in that direction, after seven months of siege. On the 29th of September the Army of the James crossed the river in two Fisher, and it seemed to be conducted with con-siderable skill, the fire being directed with a good deal of accuracy. This for one day. Ar-riving at night, I sent my staff officer to Admivern at 6 o'clock, but the Admiral was not up. They arranged, however, that we should attack at 8 o'clock, but it was 12 o'clock before the navy reported that they had covered the shore so that we could make a landing.

I landed 2,200 men. It was a beautiful smooth sea when we landed, but a storm was coming on, and within eight hours after we began landing, the surf rolled so high upon that beach, that no man could get on or off. Not a gun had been landed save boat-howitzers. I sent the ablest engineer officer that I knew, Gen. Weitzel, accompanied by Lieut -Col Comstock, Engineer of the staff of Gea. Grant, who had been detailed by the Lieutenant-General sault which two of the best engineer officers in the United States advised me not to make, and in reference to which one of them said to me, I use his very expression, "if you order it, General, it will be murder." Suppose I had made that assault, after these well-instructed officers had advised me against it, and it had failed, ought not I to have been tried for murder? ought not I to have been tried for intracery and I should have been guilty of that crime in the sight of my God and in the eyes of every honest man. Every one would have had a right to join in the cry in that case. Ah, he was a volunteer General, he would not take the good advice offered him by well-instructed army officers. Rash fool, see the result. You, sir, who had lost a brother—you madarn who had lost a

had lost a brother—you, madam, who had lost a son in such an assault, could I have looked you in the face, if I had ordered it? WHY GEN. BUTLER WENT WITH THE EXPEDITION. Again, it was said that I was not to go with the expedition; that it was to be com-manded by Gen. Weitzel. Upon that ques-tion I might shelter myself under the fact that the department under my command was the Department of Virginia and North Car-olina, and that the operations were within my Department, and so I had a right to go. But I scorn all subterfuge or indirection. I accompanied the expedition with the full knowledge and consent of Gen. Grant, verbally given. Nay, more, if you will examine his orders for the expedition to me, you will see that he says: "The execution of the details of this order is intrusted to you and the subordinate officers of your command, not to subordinate officers of your command, not to Gen. Weitzel alone." Still further, as I lave said, Lieut.-Col. Comstock, Engineer of Gen. Grant's Staff, was by himself in person detailed to go with me upon that expedition, and left Gen. Grant's headquarters o go with me down the river on the same boat when I started on the expedition. Again, I lay it Fortress Monroe from the 9th of December ny answers have been suppressed. If you will ead these telegrams you will see that each and off?" "When will your expedition sail?" and though I have had frequent conversations with Gen. Grant upon this, for me, unhappy expedition, yet never by letter, despatch, or by word has Gen. Grant intimated to me that he did not have the second or the second of the se expect me to accompany the expedition, or chide me for going with it. And last of all, on the 20th day of December, while I lay in Beaufort harbor, as commander of the expedition, I sent a report of progress to Gen. Grant, which he report of progress to have the strength of the expedition. a report of progress to Gen. Grant, which he forwarded to Washington, without a word of dissent, that I was not the duly authorized commander of the expedition. The first intimation from any quarter that I ever had that I was not properly there was when I read in the New-York Herald, an indorsement upon my official report, which indorsement is in the handwiting of a staff officer of Gen. Grant, and was not filed in the War Office till seven days after Gen. Grant's letter to the President, asking for my relief upon other grounds than any action of mine in regard to the Wilmington expedition, but which reasons I am not permitted to state to you, and five days after my farewell order to the Army of the James, the context of which may have been misunderstood, and, possided been stienced, there seems to have been no confiderable difficulty in getting most of the Licut. General Commanding, and not upon me. I have carried the weight of so grave a matter for nine most, and now propose, as the fact that the work of the confiderable difficulty in getting most of the gundant state of the lines of your men whom you have a confiderable difficulty in getting most of the gundant state of the lines of your men whom you have feel the lives of your men whom you have and there and the states the proposal state of the lines of your men whom you have and the ready of the latter from the fave weeks asying: "When there are the commanding General and the seem through the commanding General and the seem that the want of the latter from the fave West asying: "When the word the legraph have here and the states the proposal state of the lines of your men whom you have and to in Southern prisons?" In answer to all such as the latter of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the latter of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the states of the lines of your men whom you have and the which may have been misunderstood, and, possi-bly, given offence. Beside. what was done there, was exactly what Gen. Weitzel advised. Why

ever since, I would do so again. If He would give me strength in answer to my prayer, "Lead me not into tempation," to act according to the dictates of my conscience and judgment, for there was every temptation to make the assault at Fort Fisher, and thus take the chance to win honor and glory at sacrifice of my men, and none to forbear to make it and come away. [Great cheering.] But some gentleman may say, why, having determined not to make the assault, did you not stay there and intreneh? For three reasons. Let us examine them in a few minutes. But first bear in mind that I have not gone into the newspapers in explanation of this subject, I have not been porter or reporter of it again and again. [Laughter. No, I have come home here to my neighbors, whose hands I have to take in friendship, with whom I must I ve, whose children are to grow up with mine, and here I make the explanations that I have to make, then caring not a rappee what is thought. ever since, I would do so again. If He woul make, then caring not a rappee what is thought of the matter elsewhere. I have encountered worse storms than this before, and have lived through them, and I shall live through this also Good, good, and cheers.] Now, then, wh did I not lay upon the beach? In the first place, I had made only a partial landing of one hird of my men, and none of my artillery. The ea arose so high that no more men or gun ould be landed; and you will see that the ebel General Whiting, in his report, states tha a great storm came up that night, which injur his garrison very much, the garrison being u der arms all night to meet our approach, put on shore 2,200 men, and eight hours aft put on shore 2,200 men, and eight hours afterwards the sterm was so severe that I could not get a gun or even a box of bread on shore, except by heading the latter up tight in a cask and sending it ashore on a raft. Again, if you will look in one of Admiral Porter's last reports, you will see that he says, "having expended in the bombardment almost the last shot and shell which I had with me I found it necessary to go back to Beaufort to get a new supply." I should have looked very well, would I not, planting myself upon that beach with a handful of men, with a body of the enemy behind me (Hoke's division from Richmond) larger than my whole army, my only support being a navy without ammunition, which was sa useless and idle as a "painted ship upon a painted ocean." It took 'painted ship upon a painted ocean." It took dmiral Porter until the 14th of January eighteen days) to get back from Beaufort with his new supply of ammunition, and if my troops had stayed there and waited for him, what do you suppose would have happened to us during the time that he was away? But, again, if nothing was to be gained by it, what was the use of staying there at all and hazarding my men? I had no siege train, yet Lieut. Gen. Grant argues that my preparations and instructions were all correct. I could not besiege the fort. I had only twelve light guns, and I had seventeen heavy guns bearing upon me from the fort; therefore I could not besiege. What, then, could I do? Perhaps you will say that I might have stayed there and tried to stop up the river, by opening my guns upon blockade-runners as they passed up and down the river, and I know it seems so from the map; but there was a mile and a half of marsh between me and the river, and, notwithstanding all that I could have done, the enemy could have reinforced and provisioned Fort Fisher at pleasure, and landed men on all sides of me, and the blockade-runners could have passed backward and forward almost as freely as the rebel rams passed up and down the James river the other day in spite of the navy. [Laughter.] What else could I have done? Ought I to have stayed there and main-ained a landing, so that troops could be landed again? The fact is, I saw that at any time when there was a smooth sea a landing could be effected under cover of the guns of the navy. his new supply of ammunition, and if my troop and stayed there and waited for him, what do you again? The fact is, I saw that at anytime when there was a smooth sea a landing could be easily effected under cover of the guns of the navv, and you remember that Gen. Terry landed his troops without the loss of a man. What, then, was the use of my staying there? There was none. But, besides, Hoke's division was there—II captured sixty-five of them—and, if I had stayed there, I would have been exposed to an overwhelming attack, and lost my men without benefit to the service. Besides, by staying there

benefit to the service. Besides, by staying there, I only kept the enemy there; by going away, the enemy went away, supposing the attack to be abandoned; and thus we found no sufficient orce to oppose General Terry WHY HE WAS SUPERSEDED. ng with the full knowledge that what I say i o be heard abroad over the country, that I am here to day on the written letter of the Lieu-enant-General to the President for my relief, in which letter no word is said of Fort Fisher, nor is there anything alleged against me in re-lation to the Wilmington expedition as the reason for my being here now, instead of under the log roof of my log cabin, about seven miles from Richmond, where I have spent most of the winter up to this time. I repeat it, no word is said of Fort Fisher, no word is said of Wilming-ton, no blame on account of Wilmington is laid upon me in that letter asking for my relief, why I am here I cannot tell you now, because I say not permitted to give the reason, until it which twenty-five men were killed and wounded. But Big Bethel was not Bull Run. Big
Bethel was not Fair Oaks. Big Bethel was not
Seven Pines. Big Bethel was not the Chickahominy. Big Bethel was a failure, but it was nominy. Big Bether was a rather, but it was a disaster. No West Point General commanded there. I claim credit for this—that when we of the volunteer army of the United States make failures, we do not make disasters. Stop a module of the volunteer army of the United States make failures, we do not make disasters. men slaughtered, and homes made desolate, than there were leaves on the trees and the forests around Big Bethel, not to be numbered. But I am the hero of Fort Fisher, too. Well, Fort Fisher was not Chancellorsville; Fort Fisher was not Chancellorsville; Fort Fisher was not Cold Harbor. A volunteer General commanded at Fort Fisher at each attack. One was without result, but no disaster. The last was a success. All honor to General Terry and his brayes. All honor to General Terry and his brave olunteer soldiers.

Again, it is charged upon us that we did not ss, make so large a hole as made by the ex

cess, make so large a nole as made by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, last summer, but, thank God, neither did we fill uselessly that hole up with American dead until it ran blood. [Renewed applause.] I am, therefore, content—nay, I claim to be the hero of the comparatively bloodless failure of Fort Fisher; and though I do not claim to be the source of Fredericks by the Chicken of Chappellowyille, of the Chicken. or that charnel-house of useless dead in the mine before Petersburg, I am prepared to take the issue, and hereafter, fellow-citizens, when you bear me to that little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my er, and who never commanded the Army of the Potomac." I ask for nothing else. [Great applause.] My connections being severed with the Army of the James, the telegraph informs us that it is to be incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, and its history as a distinct organization has consequently before the consequent probably forware. Of the anization has ceased, probably forever. Of the visdom of that incorporation I will express no pinion, and, mark, I have criticised the act of o man. I beg your pardon; I have criticised o army men. I have defended myself, exampled my own acts and contrasted them with thers. They may be right, while I was wrong, although I have thought fit, in the course of my emarks, to blow off with a breath the froth which is always the accompaniment of lively corter. [Laughter and applause.]

The remainder of Gen. Butler's speech discuss the prospect of peace, bounties, and confis ation, and is wholly irrelevant to the points o nterest in connection with his own career. We

Mr. M. Goldschmidt has brought out a new tale in Danish entitled "The Heir," of which Danish critics speak in high terms. The tale is being prepared for English readers. M. Ernest de Bunsen is about to offer his con ribution toward a reply to the great question. Who was Adam? His theory, suggested perhaps of a phrase of the late Baron Bunsen, is that foroaster was the Hebrew Adam.

The Art Union of London has published fo subscribers an engraving by Mr. Lumbocks, from Mr. Frith's picture, "Claud Du.," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860. The Academie des Beaux-Arts has given to Vincompte Henri Delaborde a gold medal, value 2,000 francs, for his "Etudes sur les Beaux-Arts en France et en Italie," and to M. Gruyer a gold medal, value 1,000 francs, for his work, "Raphael et l'Antiquite."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. The Despatches from City Point. More in Reference to Peace Mission. Instructions to Rebel Commissioners. They are Told to Make Peace.

Lincoln and Seward on their Return Demonstrations on the Sixth Corps. General Gilmore's New Command.

News from General Thomas's Army. It is Represented as Finely Located. Late News from Southern Papers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. The Tribune's City Point dispatch, dated the 1st, says: It is understood here that Mr. Stephens is instructed by Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet to make peace on the best terms he can, but to make peace. It is also rumored here that Mr. Stephens will not return to the Confederacy if he does not succeed in the object of ederacy, if he does not succeed in the object of From various demonstrations in front of the

th corps last night and this forenoon, it is ap-rehended by some that the rebels intend to take an attack to-day, and by others that they be about to evacuate Petersburg.

There was considerable artiflery firing last evening brought on by the enemy, particularly in the neighborhood of battery No. 5. I think, however, that all demonstrations of strength by the rebels at this time, are for the purpose of giving tone to Mr. Stephen's peace mission.

The Times' Washington special says: It is understood here that Lincoln and Seward are on their way back, but nothing is known of the result of the conference.

sult of the conference.

The Tribune says: Major-General Gilmore and staff sailed on Thursday for Hilton Head. General Gilmore is appointed to a new department of the Southwest, including Georgia, Alasama, and part, if not the whole, of North Carolina. He superseds General Foster, but General Sherman, of course, still remains in comand of the army in the field as heretofore New York, Feb. 4.

The Herald's despatches from Eastport, 25th, represent the troops of General Thomas's army, both cavalry and infantry, as finely located and in excellent condition, and impatient for another advance movement. Rebel deserters there, as in every other region where the national soldiers are stationed, are constantly coming into the Union lines. General Thomas's Commissaries have to feed a large number of the inhabitants of the coun-

try, as the guerillas have destroyed or carried off the greater portion of their provisions. By late Southern papers it appears that the rebels, now that their able-bodied men have been forced into the army by conscription, are rather singularly calling for volunteers, and a bill has been introduced into their Senate urg-ging all, except those already in the army and the negroes, to form military companies to serve during the war, the men to be permitted serve during the war, the men to be permitted to select their own officers.

Mr. J. L. Pugh, a member of the Military Committee in their House of Representatives, in a letter which he has written gives the outlines of a bill for the conscription of all males between eighteen and fifty-five years, for the placing in the army of all men between these ages now exempted under detailment for other reprises and for requiring to the reprise all officers.

rvice, and for reducing to the ranks all offi-One thousand paroled Union prisoners were.

from New Orleans January 25th, we learn that the holiday in honor of the abolition of slavery in Maryland and Tennessee, fixed by Governor Hahn, was duly celebrated.

In a late rebel raid on the plantations in the

neighborhood of Concordia Lake, La., nearly everything of value was destroyed or carried off. Rebel deserters from Mobile, who recently eached the Union fleet in the bay, stated that it was the general belief that the city would soon be evacuated without waiting for the ad-vance from Pascogonia of Gen. Gordon Gran-ger, whose force they represent having been in-

The World's Washington special says: It is rell known here to-night that on this day the resident, Secretary Seward, and the Richmond

the other way.

It is not expected the President and Secretary
Seward will return before Sunday.

The double-leaded editorial on peace in the
Chronicle of to-day, rendered emphatic by its orge capitals, has attracted great attention nd is regarded as being officially inspired. BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.

A special despatch to the Baltimore American of course is all rumor. Washington, Feb. 4.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward ar-ived here from Fortress Monroe this morning. They had an intormal conference with Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, on the steamer River Queen, in Hampton Roads.

The conference occupied four hours, and it is positively known to have resulted in no change of attitude either of the Government or of the rebels. In other words, it was a failure.

Washington, Feb. 4. onsent of the Senate to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to be discharged from further consideration of the memorials of colored citizens of Louisiana, asking for the elective franchise. As the subject was being considered by the Committee on Slavery, it was so ordered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4. The bill approving the consolidation of the Galena and Northwestern roads passed the Illi-Galena and Rose and R River risen four feet; twenty feet four inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41; bar. 29.65.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4, M. Navigation is still closed. Weather cloudy and mild. A general thaw has set in. CINCINNATI, Feb. 4-M. CINGINNATI, Feb. 4—M.
Flour and wheat a shade firmer; red wheat \$1 92.
Corn and eats dull, but not lower. Whiskey dull at \$2 29, with small sales. Nothing doing in provisions; prices neminal. Coffee firm and Ic higher. Sugar firm and unchanged.

Stocks steady—morey 7, sterling quiet at 9½ gold, opered at 10½ fell to 8½, and closed at 13½. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. at 15. Reading. \$1 63½, Eric, 7½, New York Centra, 6½. U. S. 6's. of 8 coupons, 9½, , New York 2008, 18,080c. Flour dull; \$9.30\text{39} 40 for cins State, \$9.60\text{30} 85 for round-hoop Ohio. Wheat achanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; western \$1.85, ats quiet at \$1.09 for western.

Pork dull and decidedly lower at \$35.00\text{30} \$25 for ew mess; \$33.50\text{38} \$24.00 for '63 and '64; \$30.00\text{33} \$25.00\text{33} \$25.00\text or prime.

Reef dull and heavy. Lard firm, at 18% \$23\formalfc. Dress-dhoes quiet, at 15\square @616 for Western. Whisky dull drooping, at \$2 30\text{@3} for Western, Petroleum quiet.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES -The Pottsville Mining Journal states that the authracite coal trade of the year just passed amounts 9,992,807 tons, an increase of 557, 624 tons. With the bituminous coal the total amount is 11,741,139 tons. The increase of domestic coal was 630,000 tons. The decrease in foreign coal was 490,167 tons. The colliery capacity of the different regions is ample to supply all the coal the market will require. Miners and laborers are more abundant also than they were at the beginning of last season. The supply of coal in 1865 will depend altogether on the transporting capacity to convey it to market.

an end to the guerilla operations in Kentucky, and afford protection to the lives and property of its citizens. Guerilla bands are to be systematically hunted down and exterminated. A rufficient force is to be assigned for service in district commander, and then to be distributed in the different counties comprised in the district, to operate against these enemies of all law and order. We understand that this is by order of four hundred and fifty dollars. The committee the President, and the General commanding has been directed to carry the plan of operations into effect at once, and will be supplied with all the troops necessary for that purpose.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS-INDIAN MURDERS.

A coach with Denver City dates arrived at Omaha on Tuesday of last week. Among the passengers was Colonel Foster, who left Virinia City on December 24th. From Denver to Julesburg, nearly all the farms and stage sta-tions have been deserted. The Indians in their late depredations on the Platte burned two stage stations above Julesburg, called Atchison and Wisconsin. At the latter station was a large family, consisting of three women and six children, and it was supposed they were all murdered and burnt up in the building, as nothing remained to tell the horrible deed but the bones of the women and children. From Denver to Cottonwood Springs no hostile Indians were seen or heard of. All the ranges and stage stations have been plundered and burned between the two places, and the only sign of habitation is the Indian trading post, which the Indians did not molest, as the traders

had Indian wives and children. Many fresh graves of men, who were killed by the Indians, were seen on the road; also many dead Indians were seen lying on the ground. Some of them had been partly eaten

George Moore, unlawfully taking and carry

ing away a diamond ring from Jennie Mack. Security in \$200 to answer an indictment. Kate Murphy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She has been in the workhouse beore. She was discharged. Sarah Turner, stealing \$76 from Elizabeth

Newton. Owing to the absence of the witnesses she was discharged. George Fitch, stealing a breast-pin from Catherine Eckle. Security in \$200 to answer

an indictment.

OUR GENERALS-WHERE THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT .- The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, transmits a report of Assistant-Adjutant General l'ownsend, showing that we had, on the 1st of January, sixty-six Major-Generals and two hundred and sixty-seven Brigadier-Generals in service, making a total of three hundred and thirty-three Generals. Of these, two hundred ers without command.

The statement made some time ago that Beau
Brigadier and forty-five Major-Generals are in regard is to command in person the army lately actual command. Eight Major-Generals and bunder Hood, and now under Dick Taylor, is retwelve Brigadier-Generals are waiting orders. One Major-General and fourteen Brigadier-Generals are off duty in consequence of wounds or sickness. These are, Generals Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Barlow, R. O. Tyler. Schimmelpfennig, Paul, Gresham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Egan, and Stanard. Hayes and Duffle are prisoners of war. Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the

> lers from the War Department the territory of Arizona is reannexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General fornia; General Sherman's department now indudes North Carolina; and the Departments of he Ohio and the Cumberland are consolidated, embracing such parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia as may be occupied by troops, under command of General Thomas. General Schofield is directed to turn over to General Thomas all archives, papers, &c., appertaining to the headquarters of the Department of the

vithstanding the extravagant show of wealth in that town, seventy of the one hundred perens who reported their income to the United States Assessor in 1863 for the purpose of paying a revenue tax, made their annual income to be less than \$1,000. It adds that they are living much cheaper than is generally supposed, or beyond their income and on some other peo-

A man writing to the Leavenworth Times, rom Southern Kansas, says that cattle-stealing is a lively business in that region. It is estimated that 10,000 head of jayhawked stock were driven over the plains last year. This stock business has caused much trouble in Southern and Western Kansas, and, if not checked, great evils will result.

EFFORT TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE .-- A movement is on foot which has for its object an increase of the police force of Nashville. Councilman Cheatham drew up a petition to the Mayor on the subject, and was obtaining signers to the document. The move is a good

Our thanks are due to the officers of the leamer Magenta for New Orleans dates of Jan-

[Correspondence of the Chattanooga Gazette.] GUERILLA ATROCITY.

ATHENS, TENN., Feb. 1, 1865. The guerillas who made the raid on the own, last Saturday, captured, and took off with hem, as noticed in yesterday's Gazette, Major John McGaughey, one of the oldest and most respected and influential citizens of the place. Major McGanghey had, until recently, acte as Provost Marshal for McMinn county, dis-charging the duties of the office to the enti-satisfaction of all friends of the Union, and ter satisfaction of all friends of the Union, and terror of evil doers. At the time of his capture he was acting as commander of the 7th Tennessee battalion, now being organized at this place. From prisoners who escaped from the guerillas we learn that the morning after the fight Major McGaughey was stripped of his clothing and compelled to march to the mouth of Spring Creek, on Hiawassee river, some twenty miles south of Athens, where he was deliberately shot down dead, having been pierced by three balls. His body was found Monday morning and brought to town yesterday. His funeral takes place this evening. olace this evening.

The feelings of the community can be better

magined than described. His death will have o be atoned for.

A scouting party went to the south part of A scouting party when to the south part of the country yesterday, and returned last night, accompanied by some three or four amnesty gentlemen, old cltizens of little South Carolina, as they once boasted in calling the immortal 14th Civil District, McMinn county. I did not earn the charges against the afore

learn the charges against the aforesaid prisoners.

Escaped prisoners now report that the "beasts" who were at Madisonville Saturday, formed a junction with the ones that were here, and, when all together, they were estimated to nuraber from 1,000-to 1,500. The entire force is said to have crossed the river Monday morning, about daylight, en route for Georgia, having with them about forty prisoners, of whose fate the worst is apprehended.

There was some excitement in town yesterday, caused by the report that the guerillas were again approaching town, but they have not, as yet, made their appearance. I guess they are sick of Saturday's visit.

I learn that there is to be a post-office established at this place, a thing which has been needed for some time. It is understood that M. L. Phillips, Esq., has been tendered the appointment as Postmaster—a good selection.

Ch.

GUERILLA OUTLAWS,-We learn that orders THE EVERETT STATUE,-The Finance Comhave been issued from Washington for the mittee appointed under a resolution passed in adoption of measures that will effectually put Fancuil Hall to erect a statue of Edward Everett, publish in the Boston papers an invitation for general co-operation. The members of the committee are Wm. Gray, J. Huntington Wolcott, Geo. B. Upton, Geo. C. Richardson, N. Thayer, Wm. Endicott, Jr., J. Ingersoll Boweach Congressional District of the State, with a ditch, Francis Bacon, James L. Little, William Amory, Albert Bowker, Albert J. Wright, and Otis Norcross. The subscriptions already received in Boston amount to seven thousand,

No people ever reached a high degree of civilization who have not held in veneration the memories of their great men. We recognize the influence of the founders of our republic apon its history and growth, and we believe apon i's history and growth, and we believe that a similar influence will hereafter be required to preserve and perpetuate our institutions.

The general voice of the people of Massachusetts designates Edward Everett as one of those who ought to be remembered in after times. His pure character, his untiring industry, his great acquirements his public services, are embalmed in the member of the two generations with which he has lived; and the survivors of those generations deen him worthy to be presented to those who are to come after them as one of the foremost men of his time?

It will aid the committee if persons disposed to promote this object will send their subscriptions to the office of William Gray, No. 22 Franklin street; to Francis Bacon, treasurer, at the China Insurance office, No. 52 State street, or to either member of the committee, without whither the bestday.

or to either member of the committee, without

To BE HANGED .- The Des Moines Register says General Stone has issued a warrant for the execution of McComb, the murderer of Laura J. Harvey. He will be hanged near Ottumwa at two o'clock P. M. on Friday, February 17th.

A THRILLING SCENE.—Last night, in one of the acts of Fanchon, a scene was presented not in the bill, and one that thrilled the audience with the greatest excitement and alarm. In the scene where Fanchon comes to tell her grand-mother of her intention of leaving home, and just as she appears in sight upon the bridge. ground. Some of them had been partly eaten by the wolves, and were in a state of decomposition.

Police Proceedings—Saturday, Feb. 4.—Sallie Hamlin, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Security in \$100 for two months.

Belle Castello was again presented for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. This is the fourth time that she has been arrested within one month. Security in \$100 for two months.

Wm. Cook, alias James Kennedy, and John Taylor, stealing hardware from A. McBride. Security in \$100 to answer an indictment, and \$300 for six months' good behavior.

George Moore, unlawfully taking and carry—Over Max Kulero Average and six the interfer and several other intention of leaving home, and just as she appears in sight upon the bridge, her face was expressive of alarm, and her motions indicated something not in the play. It was soon discovered, for a bright blaze of fire shot up to the cciling, and one of the scenes was wrapped in flames. Instantity the audience sprang to their feet, and for a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed, and while almost everybody was pressing, tumbling, stumbling, and hurrying out, a few cool-headed persons proceeded to the rice intention of leaving home, and just as she appears in sight upon the bridge, her face was expressive of alarm, and her motions indicated something not in the play. It was soon discovered, for a bright blaze of fire shot up to the cciling, and one of the scenes was wrapped in flames. Instantity the audience sprang to their feet, and for a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed, and while almost everybody was pressing, tumbling, stumbling, and hurrying out, a few cool-headed persons proceeded to the rice intention of leaving her face was expressive of alarm, and her motions indicated something to the rice, was expressive of alarm, and her motions indicated something to the feet and sovered for a few moments the store and inflames. Instantity the audience sprang to the cciling, and one of the scenes was wrapped in flames. Instantity the audience spr

SERIOUS ACCIDENT-ONE MAN KILLED AND Another Severely Wounded—Last Tuesday evening a fatal accident occurred on D Maher's omnibus line, running between Milford and New Boston, Clermont county, Ohio. About a mile from the latter place, the horses became rightened and ran away, upsetting the vehicle as it was crossing a bridge over a small stream, precipitating both it and themselves into the creek. A lady and gentleman were inside, but, strange as it may appear, escaped without in iury. Those on top did not fare so well. soldier named B. Cramer was thrown violently against a stone wall and almost instandy killed. He was a young man, and was on his way to visit some friends before proceeding to join his command. The driver was also seriously, though not fatally injured.

At the last annual meeting of the Coloniza-tion Society in Washington, it was stated that the scarcity of emigrants had enabled the executive committee to invest the sum of thirty-five in a favorable condition for the demand which must be made upon it. Sore hum is now cultivated to a considerable

of the Manufactures and the Arts has chosen the following officers: President, J. Wilev Ed-monds; secretary, Peter Butler; treasurer, Isaac A young lawyer received a pointed lecture

from Judge Putnam in court at Boston, the other day, for appearing there as counsel "when he was not in a fit condition to appear in the defence of any man." The Deaf and Dumb institution in Pennsylva-nia has one hundred and eighty-nine pupils, that of Ohio has two hundred and twenty-four. In

A cheap edition of Seibertz's "Illustrations to

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I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERN-OR to reorganize my battalion, lst Reg't Ky. Capital Guard, for the defence of the Capital of the State—the battalion to consist of not ess than six nor more than eight companies, two or hich will be mounted. The term of service is ONI

I would like to have at least three companies from 118 dtf

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR to raise a Company for the Capital Guards' regions of the Cap I can be found at the corner of Fifth and Jefferso jll dtf CHAS. JUNO, Cap

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE MISSES BARBA-ROUX'S SCHOOL will commance February I, 1865. A class of young children will be admitted at \$25 per

Three post-office distribution cars have just been completed at the Wasson factory, Spring-field, Mass., and will be put on the express trains between New York and Boston, in about a week.

Mrs. Martha Ella White, of Ansonia, Connecticut, while skating one evening last week, necticut, while skating one evening last week, land her collar-bone was broken.

Summar 26 dim Wholesale Up.

SUMDRIES

130 bales seamless 2-bushel Grain Bags; 100 bales Cotton, Flax, and Rag Batting; 500 lbs Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain; 500 lbs Cotton and Just Twines; 500 kegs Wheeling Nails, assorted sizes; 1,000 pkgs Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; In store and for sale by

GEO. C. HUNTER.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT .- We have already announced the passage through Congress of the joint resolution amendatory of the sively to Virginia and the Carolinas. Federal Constitution so as to forever interdict African slavery in the United States. The resolu tion was adopted by the House of Representa tives, January 31st, by a vote of 119 against 56 seven more than the requisite two thirds majority cited in the constitution on the subject of amendments. This action of Congress was taken in accordance with the fifth article of the Federal Constitution, which provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress," The anti-slavery joint resolution originated in the Senate of the United States. It was voted upon in that body, April 8, 1864, and was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of depresentatives of the United States of Ameriin Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Rouses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convict-ed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment, as adopted by the Senate, was defeated in the last session of the House, in which body it was revived on the 15th of December, 1864, by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who then announced that, on the 6th of January following, he would call up the resolution and demand a vote upon it. The resolution was accordingly revived, whereupon a spirited debate ensued, which lasted until the S1st of January, when a final vote occurred, resulting as above stated, in 119 votes for and 56 against it, being could bring to bear. The masses of those who seven more than the requisite two-thirds maority. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the proposed amendment, as dopted by Congress, is now presented to the Legislatures of the respective States for ratification or rejection. There are thirty-six States of the Union, and twenty-seven are necessary to the ratification of the amendment in accordance with the terms of the Federal Constitution. Twenty-five States are now represented in Congress, but Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana are in the process of reorganizing their State Governments, and will soon be represented in Congress as equal members of the Union. We may therefore sum up the loyal

The rebel slave States are as follows:

It is seen from the above that the loval States are sufficient in number to ratify the amend-In Kentucky and Delaware only will the amendment be disputed by any formidable opposition; but we are confident that the Legis-

The popular mind of the country has under gone a radical change on the slavery question states were being precipitated into revolution and after seven States had seceded, the Federal Congress adopted by a more than two-thirds vote a resolution amendatory of the Constitution, by which slavery was to be guaranteed prever in all the States where it then existed. Had the rebellion ccased, and the seceded States resumed their Federal relations, that resolution ersisted in their wicked scheme despite the arnest warnings given them; civil war was and predicted, slavery, inseparably identified The cause of abolition could never have acquired the power which it now exercises brough the provisions of the Constitution out for the suicidal policy of the South That policy has given strength and increase to the abolition sentiment until every loval eculiar champions of the institution are immetem its fatal blow by raising the bloody hand of tendency of events is clear now to every thoughtful citizen. The rebellion is bound to disappear before the overwhelming power of the Federal nenced, is to pass away by the solemn fiat of the nation. Here in Kentucky slavery exists ony as a nominal institution. It is no longer a urce of value, and it would be worse than folly for the State to make a struggle for its preservation. Our present Legislature, fairly ooking the future—the irresistible future—in the face, should not delay to ratify the antislavery amendment. If the present Legislature do not adopt this course, the next will. Ken- What tucky is bound to become a free State through the choice of her own people, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny.

Major General Thomas is actively preparng for a new campaign. It has already been announced through the press that he has sent the main portion of his artillery and infantry to the East, retaining only a sufficiency for garrisons; and his new campaign will be conducted with mounted men for purposes of facility. and to avoid the dangers and labors incident to the protection of an extensive line of communications. The expedition of Gen. Thomas will doubtless move southward, obtaining the necessary provisions chiefly in the country through which it shall pass. Gen. Thomas has had considerable experience in commanding cavalry operations, and therefore he will not be at a loss in conducting the present enterprise. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from Nashville at a recent date, gives the ollowing outline of the new campaign:

Whenever the move does commence, it will have four objects in view: 1. The utter destruction of what remains of Hood's demoralized, disheartened, and dishanding army. 2. To open the Alabama river, from its mouth to its source, which involves the capture of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, and the destruction Source, which involves the capture of monty, selma, and Montgomery, and the destruction of the rebel iron-clads on the river. 3 The capture of Columbus, Georgia, and the destruction of all the machine shops there. 4. The complete destruction of the railroad through central Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth southward.

These labors will require a great deal of earthing and but little fighting, and cavalry and mounted infantry alone are adapted to such a task, and they only will be employed.

The fragmentary army of Hood, which Gen. Thomas defeated so disastrously in front of Gen. Forrest will prove the most formidable obstacle. Forrest is a skilful leader, and his troops are well organized. Hood's army will doubtless retreat to Aberdeen, and, perhaps, attempt resistance there, or he may go to Columbus, Mississippi, where a reflications have been built, and where a large depot of supplies has been collected At one or the other of these points a battle is likely to occur. The rebel forces are encompassed by the armies of the Union. At Memphis and Vicksburg and New Orleans we have considerable force which will co-operate with General Thomas in his movements. We feel perfect confidence that the eampaign will be

triumphant. The railroads between Memphis | that we now have, and are accumulating daily and New Orleans, which have already been se riously injured by General Grierson, will be effectually destroyed. The Confederacy will derive no further advantage from them. The defeat of Hood's army will break up all effective rebel military organizations between the Mississippi and the Savannah rivers; and the rebellion will thenceforward be confined almost exclu-

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
FRANKFORT, February 4, 1865.

Mr. M. P. Marshall presented a petition, which was properly referred.
Mr. Landram also presented a memorial from the Graves County Court Clerk, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. McHenry, from the Committee on Circuit Courts—A House bill to further regulate the appointment of Attorneys pro tem. for the Commonwealth. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. Quorum. Passed.

Quorum. Passed. Mr. J. D. Landrum, from the Committee on Education—A House bill for the benefit of cer-Education—A Holise bassed.

tain school districts. Passed.

Mr. Bruner, from the same committee—A bill to smend section 17, article 4, Revised School et to amend the common school law was

ken from the orders of the day and passed.
Governor Jacob at this time appeared, took Lis seat, and spoke as follows:

Senators: It is but appropriate that one who was elected by nearly sixty thousand majority to the second position in the State, and who by military power was kidnapped and sent through the lines amongst a people that he had fought against to say a few words upon enter-

ought against, to say a few words upon enterupon his duties, position had I occupied amongst you?

Undoubtedly that of a Union man. In what way had I exhibited the sincerity of my opinions? By contending in the Legislature, and over almost every hill and vale in the State, that the Union and the Constitution must and should be preserved at all hazards; by raising troops: by fighting on many a hard-fought bat-tle-field; by the shedding of my own blood, which consecrated my devotion to my country. What more proof do you need? Wherein have I erred? What crime have I committed? What State or national law have I violated? What state or national law have I violated? What charges have been made against me? None. Have I been confronted? No. Why not? Bacause they knew that I was innocent, and that not a shadow of a charge could be sustained. What was the character of my specific ? That not a snadow of a charge could be sustained. What was the character of my speeches? That the policy of the Administration was calculated to consolidate the rebellion and divide the loyal men of the country. What policy did I wish? That policy which, I sincerely believed, wou'd consolidate the loyal men of the country and divide those in rebellion. I wished the whole power of the armies concentrated to overthrow those in arms with concentrated to overthrow those in arms, with an appeal to the patriotism of the people of the South not to tear down the work of our fathers. The difference between the policy I supported and that of those who differed with me was rebelled against the Government did it upon the belief that their rights were in danger How could you dissipate that error? By prov-Administration disabused their minds? B. emancipating all the slaves of those in rebellion, and not only that, but recklessly and in violation of the most solemn pledges, seizing with violent hands all the slaves in loyal State

him by stealing all that he owns. But vo not an unconditional Union man because you are not an unconditional Union man because you let slave property stand in your way.

That is not true. I will give every vestige of my property, and shed the last drop of my blood, to preserve my country. It is not unconditional Unionism to submit to unconditional Unionism to submit to unconditional Unionism. wrongs. It is not unconditional Unionism tamely to brook the Administration's arbitrary interference with the rights of property, the rights of personal liberty, the rights of fr speech, and the rights of free suffrage. But all their great and sacred rights, without I testing against the wrong, and attempting all lawful means to correct it, are fit only to be slaves. The Union is in danger: how are we to prevent its destruction? By striking down those who are defending it, the Union is in danger; are we to preserve it by imprisoning those who have shed their blood in its defence? by seizing the innocent citizen? by the seizure of property without law? by the violent and reckless use of power in defiance of law and the constitution? Are we to preserve it by permit-ting an absolutism to be erected upon the ruins away the freedom of thirty mittions of people, and concentrating power in the hands of a few? No; so help us Almighty God, we will preserve not only this Union, but the life and the soul of it—the Constitution with all the great and inherent rights of American citizens treasured in it. There are three parties—Conservative, Radical, and Disunion. Conservatism would preserve not only Union, but the Constitution. Radicalism pends to fight for the Union, but lays viole

have accepted none other. In being exiled, not

Here perhaps I should end, but I cannot for-Here perhaps I should end, but I cannot for-bear to touch upon the chief issues of the hour. In times like these it behooves every true citizen to stand up boldly for what he con-ceives to be the true interest of the country. One should blush at such times to permit a single selfish consideration to actuate his con-duct. He should weigh deeply and anxiously, with his heart free from blemish before man and God what is best what will be best forand God, what is best, what will be best, for defend what he conceives to be the best interest of the country. We have our duties subject to written law, and to the will of our constituents. We have a written Constitution. It is our duty to obey that instrument until it is set aside in accordance with its own precisions. If we do otherwise, there is an end to written law, and republican institutions are a failure; we are at follow. Then we must subject ourselves to the will, interests, and rights of our constituents We have undoubtedly the right to our individual opinions, and should maintain them, but we have no right as representatives of the people to thrust forward our individual opinions in defiance of the written law of the land, and in defiance of the written law of the land, and in defiance of the rights, interests, and wishes of our constituents. But we have those opinions; what are we to do?—some will question. Submit always to the law of the land, altering that law constitutionally, if you think it wrong. But our consciences will not permit us to obey other the law or the great mass of our constitutionally. force you to resign, until the law and the peo are changed to suit your views. With these premises, what right have we to abolish slave-ry in this State regardless of its constitution? Neither the present constitution nor the present desire of the people is in accordance with any such scheme, and I say it earnestly, but most respectfully, we should violate both law and the Nashville, is the only force he will encounter in his southward march. The rebel cavalry under for slavery—everything for law. If the majority Gen. Forrest will prove the most formidable of the people of the State choose to eradicat

more important, the dignity and honor of my State. These were my duties. What are yours? Let not history, Sen-ators, say that the Senate of Kentucky

bonor of the State, and stand up against the

that it is a great burthen, creates want, and breeds dissatisfactfon, therefore it ought to be abolished. You strike down, and undermine one species of property, and you equally strike at all other kinds.

A few words in regard to the proposed change in the Constitution of the Federal Government. I am opposed to it. Because such a change is contrary to the spirit of our streng of government; because if ever made it.

than one-tourth of the states are not in their places in the Union, and consequently the change cannot be made constitutionally; but if made, must be brought about by fraud and force, to becomes also a wedge which divides us still more as a people, and makes it more diffi-cult to settle our national troubles. This is really the crowning objection to the danger. Let us wait, let us not create new canse of strife and make that cause irascible, but as patriots pour oil upon the troubled waters and work with one heart to unite our divided country, that once we may become a preservors and that once we may become a prosperous and happy people. We have had many triumphs to the national arms, let us as a magnanimous, great nation offer these deluded people, "bone of bone and flesh and of our flesh," easy terms. Let us offer a general amnesty, an abrogation of the confiscation laws, and the Constitution as it is. I do not know that the offer would be t is. I do not know that the offer would be excepted. It might result in an immediate eace. At all events it would strengthen the

peace. At all events it would strengthen the national cause.

Senators, unfortunately, the Union party of this State has been divided in twain. I will not say whose fault it is; history will decide that question. As your presiding officer, I will know no party in the chair, but will be guided in my decisions by equity and the law.

I thank you for your attention, and hope soon that one heads may be claddened be the state. act our hearts may be gladdened by the joyful acut of peace, and that once more we may be

a restored nation under one flag.

Mr. McHenry, from the Judiciary Committee—A House bill to incorporate the Hudson Petroleum, Mining, and Manufacturing Company. Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of Lewis Same—A bill directing how persons may opt other's children. Ordered to be printed d placed in orders of the day.

Mr. Fisk, from the same committee—A House

bill to incorporate the Franklin Oil, &c., Com-pany. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Paducah and A bill to incorporate the Paducah and Same—A bill to incorporate the Paducah and Evansville Packet Company. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of the New Or-leans and Ohio Railroad Company. Passed. Same—A bill to incorporate the Covington ransfer Company. Passed.

Mr. Harrison, from the same committee—A ill to incorporate the Kentucky Land Mining ompany. Passed. ompany. Passed. Mr. Landrum, from the Committee on Privi-

ges and Elections—A bill to change the aundaries of Poplar Plains election precinct, in Fleming county. Passed.

Mr. Fisk, from the Committee on Revised
Statutes—A bill to punish the taking of illegal
ferriage. Ordered to be printed and placed in
the orders of the day. MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Prall—A bill to incorporate the Paris and rying East (Tennessee) Railroad Company.

Mr. Cleveland-A resolution that the Senate of Kentucky welcome Lieutenant Governor Jacob back to his seat as presiding officer of his body and to his native State, from which ne was unjustly expelled by military power, and that one thousand copies of the address lelivered by him on taking his seat be published or the use of the members.

After a great deal of discussion the previous onestion was moved and carried

Mr. Fisk moved to divide the question, making
that part of the resolution down to the words
"native State" one proposition, all after that
another. Out of order.

mr. Botts moved to have the address spread upon the journals of the Senate. Adopted.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, as amended by Mr. Botts's motion, and the vote The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE,

Petitions were presented by Messrs J. F. Bell. Janks, Varnon, and E. W. Smith.

Mr. Bramlette—To incorporate Glasgow Pe-Mr. Gatewood—Benefit of common school strict.
Mr. McGinnis—To change line of a school Same—Benefit of a school district.

Mr. Ross—Benefit of certain teachers in Boyd

Same-Benefit of Dr. P. Randall. Mr. Cardwell—Benefit of Mr. Coadle.
Mr. Alf. Allen—Benefit of G. W. Beard.
Samc—To charter Estridge Petroleum Com-

ne-Extending time allowed for as tax in Breckinridge county.
Mr. Johnson—Authorizing Butler county to Mr. Gardner—Benefit of school district.

Same-Benefit of President Board Internal Mr. C. Campbell—To incorporate Henry same—To incorporate the Kentucky Mining

and Geological Association.

Mr. Fisher—To increase county levy.

Same—To raise a bounty fund.

Mr. Brown—To incorporate a Petroleum Company. Same—To incorporate Stewart Petroleum ompany. Mr. Delph—To incorporate an Oil Company

Same-To incorporate Old Deposit Oil Commy. Mr. Marshal!—In relation to fines and for Mr. Marshall—In relation to fines and for citures in City Court of Louisville. Mr. Waggener—Benefit of J. J. Wood. Same—Benefit of J. C. Birchett. Mr. McFarland—Benefit of Margaret Levy. Mr. Curtis offered the following resolution.

chich was adopted:
Wheras, many insane persons are running at large, though ordered by proper authorities to be confined in a Lunatic Asylums; therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means quire why said insane persons are not received into be asylums, and whether or not any additional logislation for the correction of the evil is needed. Same-To incorporate the Kentucky Oil Company. Same—To incorporate the Red River Oil

Louisville Oil Company.
Samc—To incorporate a company to extend slack water navigation on Kentucky river.
Mr. Faulkner—To amend laws in relation to ancaster.
Same—To raise tithes of Garrard county.

Same—Benefit of Garrard county.

Mr. E. H. Smith—Benefit of 'Squire Lucas.

Mr. Stinson—To increase Grayson county Mr. Dulin—To incorporate an oil and mining Mr. Wood offered the following resolution,

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Secretary of State be requested to inform this House if the several banks of issue incorporated by the State Legislature have filed in his office the statement of their condition on the first day of January, 1805, and if so, to report that statement to this House. If any bank has failed to make such statement, what one, when was the last statement filed by said bank, and a copy of said statement.

Same—Offered the following. Adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly, dec., That the Attorney General of the State be and he is hereby required to take the necessary steps to recover the several amounts due the State of Kentucky, as shown by the report of T. T. Alexander and Geo. T. Wood, committee to examine the accounts of Grant Green, late Auditor, Same—Beuefit of common school districts in

Hart county.

Mr. Kinney—To increase Justices' districts in Henderson county.
Mr. Webb—Benefit of Henry county.
Mr. W. M. Allen—To change a voting place.
Some—Benefit of school district in Jefferson

e-Benefit of county of Jefferso Same-To incorporate a coal and oil com Same-To amend an act of incorporation Same—To amend the act regulating fees of Weigher and Inspector, Mr. Herrod—Benefit of Coroners of this Com-

Mr. Davis-To change line of Harlan and Knox counties. Same—Benefit of W. P. Evans. Same—To incorporate a petroleum company.

Mr. Varnon—To incorporate a petroleum Mr. Neale—To raise a police force for Madi-

Same-To amend charter Lebanon Turnpike Same—Benefit of B. Musson and T. Carter. Same-To amend mining laws of this Com-Mr. Luttrell—To incorporate a turnpike com-

pany.
Mr. Birchett—To amend the act incorporating
the German Printing Association of Louisville.
Same—To charter a German and English free chool at Paducah.

Mr. Owing—To incorporate an oil company.

Same—Benefit of a common school district.

Same—To incorporate Barren County Oil

Company.

Mr. Hagar—Benefit of a school district.

Mr. Hanks—To establish a voting precinct in Wolfe county.
Mr J. W. Campbell—To amend attachment same—To collect some uncollected fee bills.

Mr. Ingram—To incorporate a petroleum

ompany. Same—To incorporate Pulaski Coal Oil Com-Mr. McGrew offered a resolution concerning the printing of a report, from the Auditor, of the number of sheep killed by dogs. Adopted. Mr. Chandler—Benefit of H. J. Calvin. Mr. R. J. Browne—To legalize a certain act

f Washington County Court. Mr. White—Benefit of P. Foley. Same—To supply certain books to Whitley

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Mr. Hawthorne—To incorporate an insur
Oomnissions for the purchase or sale.

Commissions for the purchase or sale.

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AT THE PARTY AT MR. H. D. NEWCOMB'S, a point-lace handkerchief, with birds of Paraduse in the corners. The diader will please return it to this office, and much oblige the owner.

Masonic Notice,
KING SOLOMON'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER (No. 18) will meet THIS (MONDAY)
EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the H. P.
GEO DOYLE, Secretary. CHILBLAINS AND FROSTED FRET CAN O be cured for just seventy-five cents. That is what one bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion costs, and it is an almost unfailing remedy for that troublesome complaint. For sale by all Druggists everywhere. f5 dislm

Boarding.

A COUPLE OF FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD IN a private family where there are no other b-arders at present. Rooms well furnished. Best of reference required and given, Apply at No. 198 Green street, north side, between First and Second. A few day boarders can also be accommodated fit div

Board of School Trustees. THE REGULER MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Public Schools will be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 7 o'clock. fe al DONALD McPHERSON, Sec'y. DIMPLES AND OTHER ERUPTIONS OF rity from that day to this. fo dislin

Board of Trade.

HE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Trade will be held at the Merchants' Exunge at 8 celeok THIS AFFERNOON. All the menars are requested to be present.

By order of the President.

O. S. LEAVITT, Sec'y.

Removal and Copartnership.

FROM MY ARM ON THE LOUISVILLS and Shelbyville Turn, the, A BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high; both hind the white; star in the forehead; and shod all round.

A liberal reward will be paid upon the delivery of the horse to me or to Bacon & Davis's Stable, or for such information as will lead to the horse's recovery.

16 d4\*

JOHN GILLILAND. TTCHING AND OTHER IRRITATING

Examination of Teachers.

n Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 9, 10, and 11 ommencing each day at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely lards of admission can be obtained by applying to the uperintendent on Wednesday evening, GEO, H. TINGLEF, JR., Superintendent Public Solution TETTER AND ALL ITS KINDRED COM-I plaints are the scourge of thousands during the win ter months. If such will only keep a bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion by them, and use it occasionally, they will have nothing to fear from their old enemy. For

A MARRIAGE OF MYSTERY;

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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE ABOVE-named articles, and, being mostly of our own man-ufacture, we are able to sell them at prices that defy competition. Jobbers, Sutlers, Pedlers, and Coun-

Are invited to examine our STOCK and PRICES. SOLON PALMER, Agent, i6 dis1m 36 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI, 5.

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ASTROLOGY. MAPAME SEYMORE, HAVING FINISHED HER tour in the East, begs leave to announce to the pubple of Louisville that she is ready to consult with them on all matters relating to the Past, Present, and Future. If you are sick, or in trouble in love or business matters, she will give you such aid as will cause all your disappointments to change to good luck. Any person wishing the outline of their life can have it by sending their ace and one dollar un a letter directed to "Madame Seymore," Louisville P. O.

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Fine Walking-Stick. A BOUT EIGHT OR TEN DAYS AGO SOME GEN-tieman left at Dick Moore's Drama Eating Saloon a very fine Walking Stick, which the owner can have by paying for this notice.

LAW SCHOOL Harvard College, 1865. TWO TERMS OF NINETEEN WEEKS EACH commencing March 6th and September 4th. For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7, 1865.—w3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EOLIPSED! False lights are extinguished when a GREAT TRUT hines forth, and the incontestible fact that the ha urns from gray, red, or sandy to a glorious black of

OUICKER THAN THE CHAMELEON is now known throughout the American continent, is harmless, contains no caustic, improves the fibr educes a rich, natural, and lasting color of any shade e most eminent analytic chemists in the United State Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York, Sold by all Druggists Applied by Hair-Dressers. f6 codd:weowlm

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters. accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unfusel oil, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The pasis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is come the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The Essence of sound Rye, thoroughly rectified, is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, alterative, and anti-bilious medicine, and HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other Tonic does this. All the ordinary

Tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment-in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sens by mail in sealed letter anvelops, free of charge. Address

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APRIL ELECTION, 1865.

HORACE CARPENTER & CO. Manufacturers SKIRTS AND CORSETS, NO. 540 PEARL STREET,

Five doors east of Broadway, NEW YORK. Merchants going East are invited to call.

Horse Stolen. A SMALL DARK SORREL MARE TAKEN from a boy of the subscriber, on the old Frank-terr oon, the 29th instant, by a man going toward Frankfort. The thief appeared to be blind in one eye, as he ideacribed by persons meeting him as having one eye white and larger than the other. The saddle was a quitted one, and the bride had platted raw hide reins. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the mare or any information by which I can get her.

ED. M. BLACKBURN. Spring Station, Woodford co., Ky., Feb. 4-d2

NEWLY OPENED ON THIRD STREET, between Green and Jefferson, No. 404. Or-ders well attended to and prices to suit the t'mes Great Bargains in Boots and Shoes, HAVING TO GIVE POSSESSION OF MY
Store on the lat of March, I will until that day
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BOOTS and SHOES at greatly reduced prices,
WM. McCREADY,
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WISHING TO CHANGE MY BUSINESS, 1 offer my small stock of BOOTS. SHOES, and FIXTURES for sale. 301 Fourth street, between Market and Jofferson.

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SUBSTITUTES,
Vetarans, Aliens, And Minors wishing to enter the army as Substitutes would do well by calling on the undersigned, Edward and Jefferson.

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Substitutes would accomply for the street, cast side, between an or reasonable terms.

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A T C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,

Jacob Main st., bet, Fifth and Sixth.

Stagg Hams—Stagg Hams.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE A SUPPLY OF STAGG Hams, For sale to the trade.

MITCHELL A ARMSTRONG,

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Substitutes furnished to the trade.

Substitutes would accomply for stage Hams.

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Substitutes would accomply for sale to the trade.

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HAY PRESSES.

Bolld Brought Iron Lever Beater. New Plunger Beater, Bores Power Portable and Single and Bouble Power Hand Presses. Louisville Hay Press Works cor, Main and 11th sts. of 52m WILLIAM DEERING, Superintende

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Pooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, centrally located and in a pleasant neighborhood. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated, dedrees A. D. M., Journal office. Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF MARTIN & RUBY, CARRIAGE Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Ruby will continue the business and will have the settlement of the business of the firm.

HUGH MARTIN,

Feb. 1, 1865. Mr. Martin recommends his late partner, Mr. Ruby, o their old customers and his friends in general, at the old stand, southwest corner of Sixth and Gae in streets, fo do."

WATER CONSUMERS WHO HAVE NOT YE paid their water rents are hereby notified to call a the Company's office and settle prior to the 15th inst, a the rules will be strictly enforced against delinquent from and after that date.

Teb, 3, 1865,—44 d3

Sec'v L.W. Co.

DRAFT-DRAFT.

THE LOUISVILLE DRAFT CLUB IS NOW BE.
T ing reorganized for the ensuing draft. All the old
members and as many new ones as wish will please call
at Green & Green's, corner Fourth and Main, and sub-C. CHAMBERLIN.

Board.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATES
with day board. Apply on Fourth street, ninth
bouse below Chestnut, west side.

14 d6 Notice. M.R. EDWARD C. PFINGST IS ADMITTED to partner in our house from this date. The style will be as heretofore.

Jan. 39, 1865.

Jan. 39, 1865.

BECKINRIDGE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Sub-reriptions for stock in this Company will be received t the office of Wm Skene & Co., Bullits street, where he prospectus of the Company, samples of oil, &c., may be examined. BY AN ORDER ISSUED FROM THE JUDGE OF BY AN CRIDER ISSUED FROM THE JUDGE OF the Bullitt County Court on the 28th day of January, 1865, I will sell, to the bishest bidder, on MONDAY, the 27th of February, 1856 (it being county court day), at the Court-house door in Shepberdsville, a NEGRO BOY, named John Weslev, about 11 years of age, copper colored, welghing about 80 lbs, and about 4 feet 10 inches high. Purchaser to execute bond, with good security bond, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, j31 dbs. T. J. HALL, S. B. C.

Office Masonic Temple Company, LOUISVILLE. KY., Jan. 27, 1865.
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCK.
HOLDERS of this Company at their office, on SAT-URDAY, the 11th of February next, to elect five Direcors to serve the ensuing year. j27 dtd • R. A. BROWINSKI, See'y.

DR. GOLDSMITH

MAY BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF DR. T.

CALDWELL, Jefferson street, next door to to

United States Hotel, Office hours 1/2 page 3 to 4 P. M.

[Democrat copy.]

jal dlo Buena Vista Oil and Mining Co.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE NOW open. Parties desiring to subscribe for stock can do so by applying to R. Atwood. Miln street, between Third and Fourth, or to R. J. Menetee, 118 Main street. R. ATWOOD, Treas. R. J. MENEFEE, See'y. Louisville, Jan. 26, 1865—dtf REMOVAL.

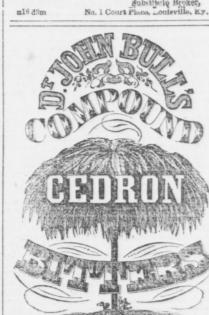
WAGNER HAS REMOVED HIS SHOE STORE from Sixth street, below Adams Express Office, to the south side of Market, five doors below Fifth stree where he is prepared to do work for his friends and cus

SUBSTITUTES.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED SUBSTITUTES SUPPLIED 330 Third street, next door to Loading will be promptly attended to LOOMIS, SMITH, & CO., Louising Broker

i80 d12is\* I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES for Substitutes, and will supply them on a grand substitute from the next draft, and so the form of the subscriber for THEER YEARS!

JOHN MCCARTHY, JOHN MCCARTHY, Substitute Broker.



It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are BCWELS, LIVER, or KIDNEYS; in all affections of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT. FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine-glassful of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate and secure the taker against diseases under most trying exposure.

PREPARED BY DR.JOHN BULL At his Labratory on Fifth cross street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL. JONES & TAPP. WHOLESALE Clothing.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE ROOMS above D. R. Young & Co. No. 5 29 MAIN STREET and invite the attention of merchants visiting the city to our LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, f2 dlm JONES & TAPP.

JULIUS BARBAROUX, Hydraulic Foundery & Machine Shop, Corner Floyd and Washington sts., MANUFACTURER OF STEAMBOAT, STATIONA-IRY, and P.RTABLE STEAM ENGINES, CIRCU-LAR SAW MILLS, Boilers, Sheet Iron, Copper and Brass Work, Sugar Mills, Hydraulic Presses and Ma-chinery for manufacturing Tobacco, and Gast and Wrought Iron Railing and Verandae.

Oil Well Machinery. Special attention given to the manufacture of Engiser Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for OIL and SALT. j7 d3mis HART & CO. Manufacturers of Clothing.

WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FOR W OULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FORmer customers that they have taken the large and
spacious Warehouse Nos. '0 and 72 Leonard street, and
are prepared to offer inducements both in price and
style, and, from their long experience in the Western and
Southwestern trade, hope to deserve the patronage of
those buying CLOTHING for that market. Merchants
will find it to their interest to examine our stock before
purchasing.

HART & OO.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to filling of orders.
j8l d8mis

Dressing-Rooms, &c., USE W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES. For sale by BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY, fl d6 325 West Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. WANTED.

Wanted, particulars call on CASE & BOSWORTH, Room 34 Na ional Hotel, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., for one week, feb6 d2\*

A COMPETENT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC TO teach in Lebanon Female Acidemy. Applicants will address us immediately, at Lebanon, Ky., giving ferences, &c TRUSTEES LEBANON FEMALE ACADEMY. 66 d12\* Wanted, at \$150 per Month,

A RELIABLE CANVASSER IN EVERY TO'S
And county, for the Nurse and Spy, the most int
esting and excline book ever published, embracing
advantures of a woman in the Union Army as Nu
Scout, and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of
war. We have Ascents clearing \$150 per month, wh
we will prove to any applicant. Send for circulars.

dress

JONES, BROS. & CO.,
fe dim\*

282 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohi Wanted.

Two GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, to occupy a large, pleasant room, thoroughly furnished, with or without board. Location pleasant, Address, with reference, H, Post-office, feb6 dags Wanted to Purchase

14 SHARES FIRST NATIONAL BANK STOCK, Address No. 289 P. O., stating lowest price, with name and where to be found. MY WIFE, ANN MARIA RICHARDS, LEFT MY home on Tuesday morning last, taking with her nearly all my property that she could carry with her, representing that she was soing to a house in the lower part of the city; but, on inquiry, I find that she did not so there; nor do I know where the is. This is therefore

A MAN, OWNING A SAW-MILL. WHO WANTS employment or some time, will find it to his advantage to call and see me, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, or to address me through Box 486, Louisville, DAVID BELL. Wanted-A Partner.

Tobacco Manufacturers, Look Here! ral wages will be paid or an interest in my busine.

Apply immediately. JAMES T. EDMONDS, 13 d12

Falls City Factory, Louisville, Ky

Wanted,
A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN ANY KIND OF the tetal business except fancy dry goods. Can give the test of references. Address F. V. G., Loutsville P. O.

BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN COME WELL-recommended, a situation in a mercantile house as salesman or shipping clerk. Address A. D. N., Journal office. A FIRST-RATE HAND TO WORK ON A SMALL form, Must understand handling horses, A single man preferred. Good wages given for one that can come well recommended. Apply to P. G. MILLER, at Bridgford & Co.'s.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE—CAN clear \$50 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business that pays over 800 per cent. A capital of \$1 to \$5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address, sending two storops, for full particulars, R. WAVELL, Box 4,751, Chicago.

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING TRADE, I WISH to engage five or six MILLINERS. To those who understand their business I will pay the highest wages GILCHRIST, Fifth street, between Market and Jeffer-

wanted,

Males AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY
form of disease to call at the Western Medical
Office, 142 Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fith,
Cincinnati, Ohio, and be cured. Private diseases cured
in 2 to 10 days. No charge until cured. Advice free
and confidential. Board and rooms furnished. j18 d15\* Insurance Accuey.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED A GEN

STATEMENT Maryland Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF BALTIMORE, MD. January 16, 1865. Cash Capital, all paid up, - - - - 3200,000

See copies on file with the Auditor at Frankfort, and it County Court Clerk's office in this city. JAS. B. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents, Office, No. 3 Hamilton Buildings, cor. Sixth and Main No. 225. Audiroa's Office, Frankfort, Kr., February 2, 1865.

This is to certify, that James B. Slaughter & Co., a Agents of the Maryland Fire Insurance Compuny, of Baltimore, Md., at Louisville, Jefferson county, ha filed in this effice the ratements and exhibits require by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regular Agencies, of Foreign Insurance Companies," approve March 3, 1866; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Compuny is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifthourand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. B. Slaughter & Co., as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact businesses.

STATEMENT The Putnam Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, all paid up ...

See copies on file with Auditor at Frankfort and at County Court Clerk's office in this city. JAS. B. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents, Office No. 3 Hamilton Buildings, Corner Sixth and Main, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Kv., Feb. 2, 1865.)

THE GENUINE BRINLY PLOUGH.



We are the sole proprietors in Kentucky of the ER AND WRINGER, which we are satisfied is the very best article of the kind ever offered in this market.

ever ofered in this markes.

SAGENTS FOR
FORSYTH'S SCALES.
LOUIS'S OIL-STONE WORKS,
LOUIS'S OIL-STONE WORKS,
LEWIS'S PATENT GALENDAR CLOCKS,
SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES, BRINLY DODGE, & HARDY, 3:25 West Main st., between Third and Fourth fl d6 Bakery. HAVING LEASED THE BUILDING LATELY occupied by Mesars, Miller & Moore, on Green street, and erected a BAKERY, with spacious overs and all modern improvements, we can at all times furnish any amount of CRACKERS, CAKES, &c., of superior quality, on the shortest possible notice. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Office No. 322 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. 12 dl3

FOR SALE-FOR RENT

Fine Brick Cottage for Sale, WITHIN THREE OR FOUR SQUARES OF the Post-office, containing five rooms, on leased the state of the convenience of purchaser, with interest. Apply to R. Lynch, Journal office.

Bank Stock for Sale.

50 SHARES BANK OF LOUISVILLE STOCK (sale by [66 dor] H. S. JULIAN & CO. Dwelling-House for Sale, A VERY COMFORTABLE DWELLING-House and Furniture, situated on east side Third, and between Chestnut and Broadway. Can be bought at a reasonable rate by applying at once to 16 db. R. J. MENEFEE, 118 Main st.

To Rent. GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, by applying to Mr. Dick Moore, as the Pearl. f5 d3\* For Rent,

WITH BOARD, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED recomes, for gentlemen or families, second door from First on Walnut street, 104, northwest corner. 55 d3\* House for Rent. A BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINING EIGHT rooms, in good repair; has water and gas; is in a good neighborhood. Rent \$1,000. None but responsible parties need apply. Address for three days M. E. F., Journal office.

FOR SALE 110 ACRES OF LAND OF best quality, on the Ohio river, Meade 1212 county, in the centre of oil territory—borning chove and below this tract. Also 100 acres, 15 miles below Louisville, on the Ohio river, a good front, 60 acres cleared, and moderate buildings. Apply to the subscriber, Jefferson county, Ky.

66 d2\*

ALANSON MOREMAN.

A FINE LOT OF SALE,
A Apply to GHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO.,

SMALL HALL-FOR AN OFFICE OR BIL SMALL HALL—FOR AN OFFICE OR BIL liar's preferred—large enough for three tables. Ad-ress F, BRON, Louisville Post office. 13 d3\*

A SMALL LOT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND MYTCHEN FURNITURE. Inquire of J. L. OVER-fields, at the Adams Express Office, on Sixth street, A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RES-IDENCE, on the Newburg Road, three-miles from the city, containing 35 acreste fruit, strawberries &c. Good reference required. 12 d6 J. B. WHITMAN, No. 411 Main st.

Valuable Tobacco Shapes for Sale.

FOR SALE,

All in good order. Apply to II in good order. Apply to

JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

fit d12

Falls City Factory, Louisvi le. Kv

[Cincinnati Gazette and St. Louis Republican publican publican publican for the control of the

BAGGING AND ROPE MACHINERY, ENGINES. ILERS, &C., AS WELL AS BUILDINGS AND LAND, IN LEXINGTON, KY.

Politics:
Quiller:
Large Lethe;
Belting, Shafting, and Pulleys of all kinds necessary
for machinery.

ROPE MACHINERY:

ROPE MACHINERY:

Deuble Engine, fifty-horse power;
Boilers, 42 inches diameter, 32 feet long, with steam gauge and all necessary copper pipes attached, with large driving drum on shaft.

LAND, BUILDINGS. Five acres ground and buildings, situated in Lexington, Ky., in which above-named machinery is contained, viz: One large brick building, three stories high, 80 by 10 feet; one large brick warehouse, and one frame warehouse 120 feet by 60, all of which will be sold together on separately, as desired.

Dry Goods Store for Sale MARK & DOWNS.

HAVING POSITIVELY DETERMINED TO GLOSE H our cot cern, we offer the balance of our stock, together with the fixtures, &c., for sde. Any one wishing to engage in the BETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE IN LOUISVILLE would do well to examine this rare chance. Thes ituation of Sto. e room the most desirable in the city.

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sta.,

2 de&w2

Masonic Temple Building.

Five miles from Louisville, on the Shelby-ville Tornpike, and within fifteen minutes ride af the Railroad Depot at Gilman's Point, for rent

Inquire of Henning & Speed, on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to the undersigned, on the

Farm for Sale.

J. T. HOLMES.

TOBACCO DEALERS. HOLYOKE & ROGERS. Tobacco Factors

General Commission Merchants, Advances will be made on sm. tents to above and stone by
N. E. MILTON & CO.,
23 distf No. 433 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,

MILLINERY. NTENDING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, ON account of ill health, I shall from this date sell my en-

MRS. J. A. B das apatif No. 100 Fourth st.

PITTSBURG HEAVY SHEETINGS 40 bales Anchor and Eagle Sheatings in store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER.

216 Main street, beween Second and Third, north side, apr2 dlyis LOUISVILLE, KY.

Millinery and Fancy Goods

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—200 sacks in store and for sale by GEO, C. HUNTER, 116 dlm Main, bet, Third and Fourth ste.

20 Repe Spinners, Coilers, and all shafting, pulleyshelling, &c., necessary to drive same;
4 Cards and one condenser, for rope-making,
ENGINES, &C.

eparately, as desired.
Mesers, L. C. Randal & Co., Lexington, Ky., near the
remiser, will show the Machi, ery, &c., to any one
vishing to purchase. For terms apply to me here. Louisville, Feb. 3, 1865;

A Beautiful Country Seat JAS. B. SLAUGHTER & CO.,

TOT Sale,

A SPLENDID BRICK RESIDENCE ON THE
south side of College street, between Brook and
Flor d streets—7 rooms and servants room, stae, carriage and coal house. Lot 70 by 201 to 20 foot
carriage and coal house. The above house is

In our notices of Theatres we desire to do tice to the establishments and to the public. ne of the editors will visit places of amuseit, and write such criticisms as in his opinion are just and proper. We will publish no other notices only as advertisements. A star affixed to a paragraph will indicate that is is paid for.

The restrictions on publications of an official nature of the General Government, by the War Department, have been removed Having by far the largest circulation of any paper published south of the Ohio river, our columns become a desirable medium of advertising. We trust that all quartermasters, commissaries, and other Government officers will send their official documents, such as are authorized, to us for publication. feb6 d3

HARD ON THE REBELS .- A bill is now before the House of Delegates in West Virginia which provides that any person who shall have heretofore borne arms, or who shall hereafter bear arms against the Government of the United States, or of that State, or who shall have heretofore accepted or held, or who may hereafter accept or hold any office under any pretended government, either State or Federal, in opposition or inimical to the Government of the United States, shall be required within thirty days after the passage of this act to take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, to be filed in the office of the recorder of the county where such person resides. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of the law shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Circuit Court of the county where such person resides. The bill also provides that from and after thirty days from the passage of the act no contract or obligation entered into with any such person as is embraced in the law shall be binding or obligatory upon any one, either in law or equity; and it shall be a sufficient bar to action, eihter in law or equity, to show that arty seeking to enforce the same has either borne arms, or held or accepted office, as named in the first section of this act. Any person liable to the penalties imposed by the act, who shall refuse within six months from its passage to take the oath prescribed shall be compelled to leave the State.

Thursday was what is known among the old Pennsylvania and many Western farmers and hunters as "Ground-Hog" day, and the day that, for the first time since he went into winter quarters, the ground-hog comes forth from his hole. If he sees his shadow, he returns forthwith to slumber off another long term of hard weather. The day, however, was dark and cloudy, by which sign it is thought the winter is over. The following, in the old country chronicles, is another version of the same sign, Thursday, the 2d of February, being Candlemas Day:

If these signs do not fail, then we will have no more hard winter, and may look for an early spring, as Thursday was undoubtedly cloudy and rainy, without a single glimpse of sunshine. RAID ON REBELS .- The Chattanooga Gazette

learns from a correspondent, that the independent commands of Captains Moss and Richev. stationed near Tyner's station, eight miles above that city, made a raid on the rebels in Catoosa and Murray counties, Georgia, a few days ago. During the expedition they killed J. F. Cannon and William Swisher, said to be notorious bushwhackers and guides for the rebels. Cannon was one of the gang that burned the house of is said to be a spy and to have been in the practice of carrying news and information to the guerillas; she is also said to have been the instigator of the robbing and plundering of the house of Mr. McDaniels, a Union citizen of that

Accident.-Thursday afternoon while J. W. Douglas, a teamster in the employ of Captain Kirk, A. Q. M., was driving a wagon loaded with wood through Market street, near the Post Provost Marshal's Office, Chattanooga, he stumground, and before he could rise to his feet again, was caught by the wheel. As he was prostrated on his face, both wheels passed over the whole length of his body, from his legs upward, causing several bruises, cuts, and breaking his nasal bone. The injured man was conveyed to the Government Employe General gate, United States Army, made the necessary surgical operations, and put the dislocated nos

The statement made some days ago of the death of the rebel General Price proves to be false. The Mobile Argus of a recent date contains a communication the author of which says: "I had the pleasure of meeting one of my relatives from Missouri last night (a brother | HAVE IN STOREof General Early in Virginia), who was direct from the trans-Mississippi Department. He left General Price's headquarters on the 8th of this month, at Washington, Arkansas, and had a pass from the old General; he also states that he shook hands with him when he left, and that the General never was in better health. So you see that the rumor of his death is entirely false.

Shor -An insane soldier belonging to the Camp of Detachment, Chattanooga, got out of camp Thursday, and, straying in the direction of the picket line, attempted to pass through it en, after halting him several times, fired at him, killing him instantly. There was nothing on the person of the dead man by which his name or regiment could be discovered.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.-The Florences con ne to be the attraction at this Theatre. To Kathleen Mayourneen or St. Patrick's Eve, a new play, will be presented. It will introduce Mr. and Mrs. Florence in some of thrir excellent characters. In other cities the play has been produced with great success, and no doubt it will meet with a flattering reception in

Wood's THEATRE .- Edwin Adams, the young

and eminent tragedian, commences an engagement at Wood's Theatre to-night, appearing as Hamlet in Shakespeare's great play of that name. Mr. Adams is an actor of great merit, and his renditions exhibit both culture and genius. He has many admirers in the city, and they will be on hand to welcome him to-night. Colonel E. Z. C. Judson, at one time better known as a writer of sensational stories, under the nom de plume of "Ned Buntline," is about to start on a lecturing tour through the country. He has chosen for his theme "The Romance and Reality of the War." Col. Jud-

son has been honorably discharged from the service on account of disability from a wound. know, that, under the recent arrangement of the Secretary of the Treasury with Jay Cooke relative to the 7.30 bonds, subscriptions to that popular national loan are received by the United

States depositary in this city, at the customhouse. Mr. Gallagher is always "on hand" during business hours. TABLEAUX .- The first exhibition of the tab.

leaux and pantomimes for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home will take place to-night. The scenes have been prepared with excellent care, and no doubt the Masonic Temple will be transformed into a palace of fashion and beauty to-night. Let everybody go early. REFUGEE FAIR.—The ladies will continue to-

their Fair for the benefit of the refugees, the small hall of Masonic Temple. A large mber of valuable articles are to be raffled away, when a grand auction will take place. The occasion will be one of unusual interest. BARRACES ITEMS.-Yesterday fifty convales-

cents were received at Barracks No. 1, one hunsin, and seventy from Columbus, Ohio. Three hundred were transferred to Nashville, and twenty-one to Cairo.

The Toronto Leader, one of our exchanges, is directed to us with a printed label, Louis-

ville, Ky. The internal revenue receipts in Cincinnati mount to an aggregate of \$7,600,000 since NOTICES OF THE DAY.

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM, 210 FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The largest and most liberally conducted Estab. lishment of the kind in the United States. We keep constantly on hand all the Standard and Miscellaneous Books Published, which we sell at the lowest Publishers' prices, and a Gift with each Book (at the time of sale), worth from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents.

Address P. O. Box 76. fi d3m M. MURPHY, Agent. The new American Cyclopædia, 16 volumes, D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York, is now complete, and will be furnished in single volumes monthly, or in complete sets in any of the various styles of binding. Also, the Annual Cyclopædia, 3 volumes (the volume for 1864 in preparation). The agent would be happy to call and show samples to those in the city who address Moses Warren, care of Journal office, or Post-office box 603. j28 dlm

Beautiful Colored Photographs, Pictures of children taken, and old Pictures copied and enlarged, at "The Louisville Gallery of Photography," 85 Fourth street, six doors from National Hotel. Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Corlars, Trunks, Travelling-bags, Valises, Whips, Bits, and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belts, Rubber Ciothing, for man and beast, will consult their own interest by buying at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samnel Baker, 609 Main the part door show Louisville Horel 1995 done

st., next door above Louisville Hotel. a25 d6 FINE CLOTHING

Reduced Prices. \$50,000 WORTH MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

> New offered at Low Prices At J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, On Main, opposite the National.

MARRIED.

January 31st, at the residence of the by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, Mr. Ridgely elby county, to Miss Charlotte Dunham DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst. at the residence of for parents, after a long and painful illnes. MARGARET, youngest daspher of Albert and Sarah Schlessinger, and granddaughter of Wm. Musselman, aged one year and vine morth. il will take place this afternoon, at three New York City papers please copy,

OBITUARY.

note than friend by one who knew and loved her und well.

ANOR J. BAINBEIDGE—born on lake Senees, York, April the 27th, 1734—was the daughter of Dr. Bainbridge, an eloquent Baptist minister and emiphysicien, and of Eleanor James McIntoch, oily uter of Gen. Alexander McIntoch, of the Revoluter of Gen. Alexander McIntoch, of

## W.B. BELKNAP & CO., Iron Merchants.

No. 236 Main and Third streets,

500 tons Stone coal and Tyrone

500 tons Charcoal & Sligo Iron; 3,000 kegs Nails, from 2d to 60d; 1,000 kegs wrought & cut Spikes; 1,000 kegs Horse & Mule Shoes; 200 kegs Horse and Mule Nails:

Springs and Axles; Blacksmiths' Tools; Plough-makers' Materials; Manilla Rope and Oakum; Lead, Block Tin, and Spelter; Pittsburg Coal in hhds;

All of which we are selling at very low prices. GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS taken for goods in We buy OLD METALS, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass,

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO.. No 77 PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI, DEALEES IN

PIANOS From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W Vose, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and other MELODEONS

Of all styles and prices; American and ExcelsiorOrgans From the best Makers. MUSICAL LEAVES for Sabbath Schools

We will RENT PIANOS with the privilege of buy-Prof J. DERICQLES, Agent.

JACOB ANTHONY & CO., & DEALERS IN PURE COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIDER, APPLE, AND WINE VINEGAR, No. 133 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water,

SARGENT'S ELIXIR.

Calisayæ Ferratum, A COMBINATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE A best Cal sayse Bark and the Pyrophosphate of Iron, carefully prepared by E. H. Sargent, Chicago, Ill. An excellent Toule for all persons suffering from nervous debility or recovering from sickness. For sale by fl codils

Corn Exchange Insurance Company, 

Exchange on Montreal and London. CIGHT EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON-The Bank of British North America, Montreal, Canada, and Union Bank of London, England.

And Letters of Credit available by travellers issued by the Frauklin Bank of Kentucky.

\$13 d2aw J. D. O'LEARY, Cashier.

Gentlemen's Travelling Companions and Cigar Cases

IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
No. 506 Main et., bet. Fifth and Bixth

COTTON—6 bales Cotton in store and for sale by
JAMES TODD, 524 Main et.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PINNO-FORTE, &C., AT A PRIVATE RES-ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, FEB. 9TH, AT 10 o'clock, will be sold at the late residence of Mr. John Hale, deceased, situated on the northwest corner of Eighteenth and College streets, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Carpets, Chairs, Cook-stock, and Kitchen Furniture, China and Glassware. Also a superior Rosewood Piano-forte.

Terms cash,

C. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer. At 12 o'clock precisely the House, which is in exceedent repair, will be rented at auction to the highest bidler.

C. C. SPENCER,

J6 d4

Auctioneer.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO. On Tuesday & Thursday, Feb. 7 & 9, 1865, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. ON THURSDAY, Feb 9, at 10 A. M., wille be sold a variety of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, testher with the stock of a Retailer declining business. Also (to arrive) an invoice of Clothing, consisting of Cresimere Business, Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Terms cash (bankable funds).

T. ANDERSON & CO.,

16 d4

Auctioneers

BY C. C. SPENCER. FINAL SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING next. Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, in the small hall of the Masonic Temple, the balance of the fine collection, together with many not heretofore exhibited. The half will be opened on Monday next. Feb. 6, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M., for acxamination of them. This will be the last sale, so that those desiring any of them should not fail to attend. Catalogues at Hall.

C. C. SPENCER. C. C. SPENCER, f4 d3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. SHARES OF STOCK OF THE JEFFERSON VILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD AT AECTION.

O'N MONDAY Feb. 6, at 12 o'c'ock M., at Auction-Rooms, we wid sell the above Stock. Terms cash (greenbacks).
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneer

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. TWO SMALL PRICK HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

O' WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 1 delection with the street, between Franklin and Water\_streets, near the Clay street bridge, TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS. Lots 39 feet front by 105 deep.

Terms cash.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE. ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1865, will be so'd to the highest bidder, at I. W. Shock-ency's stable, Louisville, Ky., at I. 3 o'clock M., the celebrated premium Trotting Stal-GREEN MOUNTAIN BLACK HAWK.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BLACK HAWK.

This horse is too well known to breeders of the West to require the publication in detail of his stock and performances; sufficient to say that he has taken twenty-two first premiums as a harness Stallion, and won nine speed rings—has trotted during the season, and without training, at Bardstown and New Albany, in 2:40, and has never failed since he was brought to Kentucky to make a full se, son at fifty dollars the insurance.

This horse combines size, beauty, action, style, and speed rarely to be found in one horse.

At some time and place, will also be sold one superior SCLKY and set of HARNESS.

Te ms cash. fiddd ELIAS DORSEY & CO.

Anction Sale of Farming Implements and Furniture.

On TUESDAY, February 7, 1885, will be sold and ining the lands of Messra, Disher and Wetstein, Both of the t 11 o'clock. Terms cash. C. C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

C. P. BARNES' Price List of Genuine



ame, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

S. Bartlett, plain, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

ame, jewelled, with gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling Same, jewelled, with gold balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Same, jewelled, with Expansion balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Special Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balance, in 202 Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balance, accurately adjusted to heat and cold, in 202 Stl. Silver case.

Sent free by mail or express at my risk on receipt of price.

These Watches are now universally acknowledged to the best time-keepers in use. They are found to be as liable to get out of order, and more easily repaired inn others, and are sold at lewer rates than those of inglish or Swiss manufacture of equal grades. Each vatch is carefully examined and regulated before being Agent for American Watches,

Agent for American Watches,

State of States

Agent for American Watches,

LOUISVILLE, KT,

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens

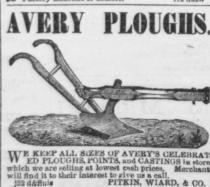
These pene bear my trade-nark, "C. P. Barnes, Excea, Lou, Ev.," for which I have secured the copy"fork, and are narranted equal in fineness of material
and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture,
and are believed to be superior to all others in duability and other substantial qualities which combine
to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receive of price and return charges (if by
mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added for registry).
Write your name and address plainly.
Postage on single pen three cents; pen with any case
r holder and box six cents. Old pens repaired for

siz cents. Old pens repaired to imp each). Ciplians sent FEZE. C. BARNES. Gold Pen Manufacturer, 585 Main street, corner Sixth, Londsville, E.

H. W. WHILE ES, JES.

506 Main st., north side, near Fourth. Machine Belting, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Warps, Machine Cards. Hose and Packing.

Mill, Factory, Railroad, and Oil Well Supplies of all kinds. Catalogues sent free by mail.



SEEDS! \$ 500 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED; 1,000 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED;

1,500 BUSHELS BLUE-GRASS SEED. 1,000 BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED; 500 BUSHELS RED TOP SEED; 500 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN SEED; 500 BUSHELS MILLET SEED; 300 BUSHELS TOP ONION SETS;

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE. 

Circle and Parquette \$75 cts; Reserved Seats Dress Circle \$1; Orchestra Seats \$1; Family Ci 50 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts; Gallery 25 cts. Third week of the renowned Artistes Mr. and Mrs W. J. FLORENCE. To conclude with the Farce of the
RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
William Williams ... Mr. Florence

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and performance commences at 7½ precisely.

Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4
P. M., where seats may be secured.

Nortez.—No seats secured by gentlemen anaccompanied by ladies. WOOD'S THEATRE,

First night of the engagement of the great Actor Mr. EDWIN ADAMS. ON MONDAY EVENING, 1eb, 6, will be performe HAMLET. No other piece will be performed.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday aftern Private Boxes \$5; Second Ther 35 cts. extra charge.

Doors open at % to 7; Curtain will rise at 7% o'clock A SERIES of ENTERTAINMENTS, CONSISTING OF

Tableaux, Illustrated Ballads, Scenes from Dickens, AND OTHER NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES Will be given for the benefit of the

Widows'& Orphans' Home Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Nights, February, 6th, 7th, and 8th, In the Masonic Hall.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING. Doors open at 7: Performances begin at 1/2 before

GRAND VCCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT MASONIC TEMPLE ON THURS DAY, February 9, 1865, for the relief of the POOR and REL UGEES, by the OrpheusSociety, Under the direction of Mr. GEO. ZOELLER, assisted by Mccars. WHIPPLE, PLATO, and E. ZOELLER, also Mserse F. COLLINS and J. SHIELDS, and the POST BAND.

PROGRAMME. PART I. Messrs, WHIPPLE and BISHOP.

4. Piano Solo—"Masanieslo". Thalberg.
Mr. E. ZOELLEB.

5. Luctt for Sepralo and Alto—Onward.
Kucken. Misses F. COLLINS and J. SHIELDS.
6. Solo Baritone from "Fauet".
Mr. PLATO.
7. Chorus from "Str'dells".
ORPHELS SOCIETY.

PART II. B. Solo Soprano—"L'ardita".

Miss F. COLLINS.

"Nozze of Figat Miss F. COLLINS.

4. Solo Baritone from "Nozze oi Figar.

5. Piano Solo—"Cachouca Caprice".

Mr. E. ZOELLER.

6. Solo Tenore from "Lucia"...

Mr. BISHOP.

7. Solo Soprano—"The Wanderer"...

Miss J. SHIELDS. ....Raff. Chorus from "Faust".
ORPHEUS SOCIETY The Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion the manufactory of Steinway & Sons, and has be by loaned by Mr. D. P. Faulds. Tickets at \$1-to be had of all the members. Reserved scats at \$1 50-to be had at D. P. Faulds'

The performance will begin at 8 o'clock precisely, f3 dtd Woodlawn Association. 1865.

THE FOLLOWING STAKES ARE OPEN TO BE RUN over the Woodlawn Association Course the Spring and Fall of 1865, to close the 1st of March, 1865: ASSOCIATION STAKE. subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Woodiawn Association Course on Monday, Ing Meeting, 18-5, Mile Heats, for Cots ten three years old. \$100 subscription, \$50 fo

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Rar over the Woodlawn Association Course on Friday, fig. day, Spring Meeting, 1865, Two-mile Heats, for Cotts as Fillies, then three years old \$200 subscription, \$100 fo feit, \$500 added by R. A. Alexander provided the race

ASSOCIATION STAKE. ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodiawn Association Course on Monday, first day, Fall Meeting, 1865, Mile Heats, for Colts and Fhiles, then three years old, \$400 subscription, \$50 forfeit, \$530 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the efficers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his cutry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close on the lst day of March, 1865. ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Friday, fifth day, Fall Meeting, 1865, Two-mile Heats, with Coits and Fillies, then three years old, \$200 subscription, \$100 forfeit, \$500 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association, If any sub-criber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, a his entry shall he deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

Peterons wishing to nominate, will please address W. E. Milton, Louisville, Ky. W. S. BUFORD, President, fild dMarl

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT ODD FELLOWS HALL TUFSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

Will leave city wharf this day, Feb, 6;
at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents. DAN ABLE & CO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Wharfboat Proprietors, WHOLESALE GROCERS. Boatstore Supplies, Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R.

1863. 1864. LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON U. S. MAILBOATS connecting at Evansville with the
Cairo and Evansville Packets
The new and light-draft teamers MORNING STAR
and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday, With asder
Friday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

All freight and passenger must be at the Fortiags what before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not to delayed after that time under any circumstance. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the rive before 3 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR PACKETS—U. S. MAIL LINE
FOR CINCINNAT!
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Traiza.
The Magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, Master,
One of the above eteamers will leave for
the above port daily at 12 o'clock A. M., and the steamer
of C. T. DUMONT or REBEGGA will leave for the same
port daily at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jyfil Office at the Whartbook, foot of Third st. TINE HAVANA CIGARS
T C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S.
No. 505 Main st., bet, Fifth and Sixth.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS Important Despatches from Sherman.

Decisive News Expected Soon.

Black Laws Repealed in Illinois, Terrible Accident on the M. & C. R.R.

Several Passengers Burned to Death. Mr. Liecoln Returned to Washington

Peace Negotiations a Failure.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.

To the Associated Press. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Washington, Feb. 4 SENATE.

Correction.-In Thursday's proceedings of the Senate a serious error occurred through inadvertance on the part of the copyist. The positions of both Messrs. Doolittle and Trumull on the question of counting the Presidential electoral votes of States in insurrection were hereby confounded. The following is the true Mr. Doolittle contended that Congress had no ght to decide this question; that it must be ecided by the President of the Senate, as President of the joint convention in which the vote

announced. Mr. Trumbull took issue with Mr. Doolittle Mr. Trumbull took issue with Mr. Doolittle as to the manner in which the vote should be counted. He held that the President of the Senate did not count the vote, but only announced the result when counted. Had we the right to exclude the vote of the States with whose people it was in violation of the laws of war to trade? The State of Louisiana was in rebellion against the Government. If the doctrine contonded for by the opponents of the bill before the Senate were to prevail, and the war was to continue for four years, what is to hinder the States in rebellion from electing the next President? Only eight thousand out of fifty thousand voters of Louisiana voted at the election of the Legislature. ection of the Legislature.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a preamble etting forth that as an informal negotiation is ding between the United States and the d. That it is the deliberate opinion of is House that no peace can or should be made recognize the traitors of the rebellion, as ney are not entitled to equal rights with loyal

Mr. Stevens said he was informed that no Mr. Stevens said he was informed that no negotiations are pending, as the contracting parties have separated, nothing admissable having been presented.

Mr. Luflin offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the facts as to soldiers lately landed at Fort Schuyler having died of exposure to severe weather. The resolution was adopted.

The House passed the joint resolution to terminate the treaty with Great Britain for the regulation of the naval force on the Lakes.

regulation of the naval force on the Lakes.

The House resumed the consideration of the mayal appropriation bill.

Mr. Wood opposed the pending amendment for the Board of Admiralty, and in the course of his remarks said that if, as reported, the peace negotiations had failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty, because they reegulation of the naval force on the Lakes

to their allegiance and duty because they re-fused to reunite on the basis of the Constitu-tion, so far as he represented the peace senti-ment he would not sustain them in their posi-tion. If the door was thrown open by the President, and if the answer thereto was separa-tion and recognition and nothing else, so far as his humble efforts were concerned he should aid the conquering armies of his beloved country to obtain by force that peace which they had been unable to get by conciliation.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following:

Whereas, The New York City papers of

Thursday states that transports filled with sick and wounded soldiers, discharged at Fort chuyler, were left there exposed to the cold of January from five o'clock in the evening unti midnight; and whereas, ten of them died from Affairs are instructed to inquire into the facts and report accordingly.

CINCINNATI Feb 4 An accident occurred on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at Lee's Creek Bridge, sixty miles east of here, this morning. The middle pier of the bridge was carried away during the night by the gorging of ice and high water, leaving the bridge standing. The accommodation train, consisting of one baggage and two passenger cars, reached the centre of the bridge when it gave way precipitating the oridge, when it gave way, precipitating the rain into the creek, a distance of fifty feet. Fen or twelve lives were lost, besides a number eriously injured. The hindmost car fell on end and took fire. Several passengers were burned

The Eastern express train on the Central Obio coad ran off the track near Newark this mornng, throwing the cars down an embankment. No one was seriously injured. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The rebels in front of Petersburg have been very jubilant for a day or two, indulging in frequent cheering, but on what account is not known here.

Col. Rieggles, one of the oldest officers in the

army, has ben assigned to duty as Assistant Ad-jutant General at these headquarters. New York, Feb. 4.

The Post savs: There are rumors that the forces of Juarez have achieved a victory over the French in Southern Mexico, and captured an important city. No particulars given These rumors, the Post says, have the countenance of the Mexicon Minister at Washington. The Post's Washington special savs. Mr. Seward declares, without reserve, that the peace negotiations were a total failure. There are indications that peace will speedily be won by war. Decisive news is expected from Sherman early next week. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

man early next week. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2. The steamer Governor Chase arrived here last evening from Fort Fisher with the mails and despatches from our army operating against Wilmington. Nothing had transpired in the movements of Gen. Terry's army. of important despatches from General Sherman Gen. Sherman's forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Caro-lina, with every prospect of striking a blow on

the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Gold, on the receipt of the news of the reurn of President Lincoln and Secretary Seware At noon to-day one hundred guns were fired in City Hall Park, in honor of the ratification by the State Legislature of the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery.

St. Louis, Feb. 4. Major-General John Pope arrived here last night. It is stated that the Northwest Depart-ment is to be added to the Departments of Missouri and Kansas. This military division is to be commanded by Gen. Pope. Gen. Curti-is to be transferred north, with headquarters at

It is said the President and Mr. Seward have ogreed upon a general exchange of prisoners which will forthwith take place. CHICAGO, Feb. 4. The bill repealing the black laws passed both

houses to-day. It had previously passed the Senate.

CINGINNATI, Feb. 4—P. M.
Fleur quiet and unchanged; superfine \$5 75@3, trade
and finey brands \$9 256e10.
Wheat firm at \$1 30@1 92. Corn dull at \$1 08@1 10.
Dats \$5@86c. Rye \$1 30@1 35. Barley \$1 56@1 68 for Jl. Whiskey \$2 20, and dull.
Nothing done in bulk meats; 400 bbls mess pork sold t \$37.637 50.
Lard dull at 20c for head and gut, and 21c for prime.
Clover seed declined to \$14 75. Flax declined to \$2 75.
Gold \$2 10.63 12. Silver \$1 95.

New York, Feb. 4, P. M.

New York, Feb. 4, P. M. Cotton is dull at 78,080 for middling uplands. Flour—State and Western rather more steady. Prices re without any decided change. Whitekey dull, and decreasing, at \$2 30@2 30½ for tate and \$3 30@2 31 for Western. ate and \$2.30@2.31 for Western, a p. 20002.20 for Whest quiet, without any decided change. Cornict at \$1.57 for old high mixed Western in store, Oats lict at \$1.90@1.09\% for Western. Petroleum dull, at 47.04\% for crude, 69c for refined hond, and 89c for refined free. Pork unsettled and lower, at \$35.03.550 for new mess, 25.03.45 for 1863-4 new mess, cash and regular way, psing at \$35.50 for cash, \$35.50 for prime, and \$35 for ime mess. rime mess.

Money steady at 6@7 \$\mathbb{B}\$ cent. Sterling exchange \$\mathbb{P}\_{\text{a}}\$ 10\mathbb{S}\_{\text{o}}\$. Gold excited, and higher, op ning at \$10\mathbb{S}\_{\text{o}}\$ celining to \$28\mathbb{A}\_{\text{a}}\$, advancing to \$214, and closing at \$23\mathbb{S}\_{\text{o}}\$ to total exports of specie to-day are \$238.\$\mathbb{B}\_{\text{o}}\$ (Government stocks firmer, with a fair demand.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Jan. 4.

Government stocks stronger. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. More inquiry for Bank stocks. State bonds dull, but rather better. The gold ing by conflicting peace rumors from Washington, but there was a sharp rise toward the close. Money abundant. Sterling nominal. There is considerable excitement in petroleum stocks with large transactions: Sales of Excelsior at 1275, Cherry Run 92, Sack 4, Germania 75, Olena 245. During the week the petroleum market has been very unsettled and irregular owing to fluctuations in gold and exchange.

Advices from Washingson say that Major-General Pope is appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, to complete the distribution of the Missouri, to complete the distribution of the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, to complete that Gen. Veach had been relieved from command.

A baker of Memphis, named Specht, residing out of the lines four miles from the city, had been rerrested and lodged in the military prison. His charges are smuggling and attempted for disposal to the rebels. He had obtained a permit to take the barrel through the lines, representing it to be flow. the Military Division of the Missouri, to com- representing it to be flour.

prise the present Departments of Missour Arkansas, and the Northwest. Gen. Curtis retires from the Department of Kansas, and assumes command of the Department of the Northwest. The Departments of Kansas and Missouri are placed under the command of Major-General Dodge, of the Department of Arkansas. Major-General Pope left Milwankee to-day to assume his new command.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. He is in the Heart of South Carolina.

Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the early return of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and it was not long before nany conflicting reports were circulated regarding the result of their mission. The antagonis the position of the two governments were known on the return of Mr. Blair in Richmond—one desiring peace on the basis of the Union and submission, and the other on the basis of separthe independence and recognition. It was clear that the rebels themselves did not anticipate a ady compliance with their demand, while there was an earnest desire on the part of the President to do all that was compatible with honor and public expediency in promises, and who evinced not a little anxiety to induce accommodation.

It was briefly announced by telegraph this morning that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had returned to Washington after a con-

seward had returned to Washington after a conference with the rebel commissioners, which resulted in no change of attitude of our Government or of the rebels. A private telegram has since been received, making inquiries as to the truth of the streament because the whole truth had not been stated with regard to the prospective and immediate results from Richmond. mediate results from Michmond.

No details have yet been made known nor is it probable they will transpire the President and Secretary Seward being the only persons present on our side. The conference was entirely informal, more in the characteristics.

ter of a general conversation to elicit the views of all who composed the meeting.

Washington, Feb. 4.

The Richmond Whig says: Gen. R. E. Lee was unanimously confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederate States. of the Confederate States.

The Hon. Messrs. Flournoy, John Good, S. S.
Berrick, John Baldwin of Virginia, and Lester of Georgia, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the hall of the House of Delegates. They advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest way to an honorable peace. Charleston, Jan. 31.—All the movement of the enemy indicate that Augusta and Branchville are the points of destination The 20th army corps occupies Robertsville. This place is about fifty miles above Savannah, forty-five miles from the river. A heavy force of infantry and cavalry is reported encamped near the junction of the Saltehatchi and the old Union road. This force is said to Nesterday morning the enemy advanced in obsiderable force of infantry and artillery from White's Point, near Saltehatchie, and drove it our skirmish line three miles to King's Creek Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the

enemy back to White's Point, re-establishing our lines. Since then all has been quiet on the Combabce at that point.

CAIRO, Feb 4. CAIRO, Feb 4.

The ice-gorge in the Mississippi at Brooks's Point, above Dog Tooth Bend, broke this morning, sinking the steamers St. Louis and David Watts. The former is probably a total loss. When the gorge gave way the river fell five feet in a few minutes, leaving several steamers ice-bound. Among them were the Spray, Mon-soon, and Arago. The latter is badly twisted. The river is now open to St. Louis.

The steamer Liberty, from Memphis for Louisville, has arrived with seven hundred and eight bales of cotton. Of this, five hundred bales are for Evansville, one hundred and fifty-three for reshipment to New York by rail, and the remainder for St. Louis.

New York, Jan. 4—10 P. M.
At Gallagher's Evening Stock Exchange tonight stocks were steady, and gold weak. Gold
on the call sold at 210½; after the call it fell to
208½, but subsequently rallied to 210½. Erie
72, Hudson River 103½, Reading 104, Michigan
Southern 60, Illinois Central 118, Toledo 112½,
Rock Island 72, Northwestern preferred 62
Fort Wayne 92, Ohio and Mississippi 27, Cumberland 44, Quicksilver 86½, Mariposa 10½. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.
The sales of 7.30's yesterday were over three

CHICAGO, Feb. 4. Flour quiet.
Wheat dull at \$1 45@1 45% for No. 2. Corn dull.
Oats firm at \$1 64%@1 64%, for No. 2. Corn dull.
Dresed hogs active. Provisions dull; sales at \$33@
33 50 for prime mess. Lard 20%@21c.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DESPATCHES. To the Associated Press. New York, Feb. 5. The morning papers throw no light on the

sixteen hours. According to the Herald's cor-respondent, the President is reported to have roposed to Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and confessed they did not feel authorized to decide, and the negotiation ended.

The conference took place entirely on board one or the other of the three steamers which were anchored in Hampton Roads, where the

negotiators would not be interrupted in their proceedings. It was conducted in the most cordial and frank manner on both sides; on the part of Mr. Lincoln, at least, with equal firmness. Great anxiety is now felt here to hear my describes the opening of that General's

the city of Savannah, without meeting opposi-tion from the enemy. Two divisions of the 20th corps, which struck out for that point through the State of South Carolina, had considerable difficulty in passing through the swamps. Other troops that marched directly up the Georgia bank of the river had no such ert of the country for marching than the left One correspondent states that General Sherman proposes stirring up South Carolina, at the

raie of twenty miles a day.

Port Royal papers give full particulars of the loss of the monitor Patapsco and the gunboat Daiching, already recorded. The Patapsco was sunk in the harbor of Charleston, on the night of the 15th of last month, by rebel torpedoes. She went down in twenty seconds after she was struck, and sixty persons on board were drowned, forty-three being saved. The Daiching got nd it becoming apparent to her officers that e was ourned to the water's edge. All he dicers and crew excepting four, succeeded it ophe which befel her, the Daiching captured e blockade-runner Coquette, from Charleston r Nassau, with a cargo of cotton. or Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

The Richmond papers, in announcing the optimation of Gen. Lee's appointment as General-in-Chief, say he will remain in the eld with the Army of the Potomac. He has

blished an appeal for arms, and calls for the ivery to the authorities of all in the hands o Gen. Breckinridge is expected to assume the osition of Secretary of War to-morrow.

They have a story in Richmond that troops from Thomas's army, to reinforce Grant in front of the rebel capital, have recently passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A committee of the North Carolina Legisla-ture recently had a conference with Davis. It

is said they urged a more vigorous prosecut says: It will require several months yet to be rebuild the railroads in Georgia that Sherman destroyed. He also says that it is folly to attempt to disguise the fact that in North Carolina and Georgia, and even in South Carolina, that there is a wide spread dissatisfaction, which, if not timely checked, threatens to produce the gravest disaster.

Gov. Brown has called an extra session of

Both houses of Congress have passed the point resolution that the electoral votes of the contresolution that the electoral votes of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, hall not be counted next, Wednesday, in the rote for President and Vice-President of the United States. This is passed on the ground that none of them were in a condition to vote with sith of November last.

the Georgia Legislature, to meet on Wednesday

From Richmond papers of the 3d the follow-og items of Southern news are gleaned: It is stated, on undoubted authority, that Gen. auregard had arrived in Augusta and taken arge of military operations in that depart-The raid up Chowan river toward Weldon is The raid up Chowan river toward weldon is said to have been abandoned before it accomplished anything.

Several days since a party of Yankees landed at Shoal's Bay, on the Lower James, and destroyed all the houses on Mr. Chas. F. Wrenn's plantation, stealing all his valuable stock and farm machinery, and either burning or carrying off his large crop of grain and provender, and all his progressions.

off his large crop of grain and provender, and all his provisions.

Saturday evening last the 8th Illinois Yankee cavalry encamped two miles north of Dumfries on the Talegraph road. They were accompanied by wagons, and supposed to be on their way to Fredericksburg. The weather was very cold, and the roads in such wretched condition, that they returned toward Alexandria on Sunday morning. They robbed Mr. Richard Ennis of cows, forage, and everything.

Caro, Feb. 5. CAIRO, Feb. 5. The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, market has been excited throughout the morning by conflicting peace rumors from Washing-It was reported that Geu. Veach had been relieved from command.

A baker of Memphis, named Specht, residing

A letter from the Department of the South of the Times, dated the 1st, says: A company of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, under Lieut, olonel Bennet, of Gen. Hatch's staff, made a aid last week on the town of Gillensville, ten

miles west of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and eleven from Grahamsville, and burned the Court-house, which contained quite a number of Beaufort county records, and, at the loss of which the inhabitants of the place were considerably grieved. Nearly all the documents destroyed were of recent data. ments destroyed were of recent date. A few days before our troops entered the place, a squad of the rebel Wheeler's men had paid the same place a brief visit, and made themselves extremely disagreeable among the people of the town by appropriating all the cattle and chickens, and such like, as they could lay hands on. The same letter says a steamer recently from the Florida ports brings us news of the capture of a portion of the 75th Ohio regiment, stationed at Jacksonville, on last Thursday. Fortyof a pertion of the 70th Onio regiment, is ationed at Jacksonville, on last Thursday. Forty-five men under the command of a Captain left Jacksonville and proceeded about fiften miles in the direction of Baldwin, the object being to assist resident families to remove themselves and household goods within our lines. They reached a house without meeting any enemy, and while engaged in loading the wagons, were surrounded by four hundred mounted rebels. The result was that only fifteen of our men including the Captain, succeeded in getting back to the Union lines. From a statement of an officer who recently left Jacksonville it appears that the whole affair was a made up thing by the party whom it was sought to sue

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the folwing bills:
A bill providing that convicts sentenced for a erm of years at the expiration of three-fourth of their time, and those sentenced for life, at th of their time, and those rentenced for life, at the end of fifteen years, if their conduct should have been such as to merit it, the inspector shall certify to their good behavior and recommend them to the Governor for pardon.

A bill providing that any person whose husband or wife has been engaged in any rebellious acts against the Government, shall be entitled to a divorce upon proper application to the courts.

A bill declaring that no license of any kind of granted to foreigners who have not taken the first steps for naturalization.

Gen. Pope has issued orders dated 4th, as-

Gen. Pope has issued orders dated 4th, assuming command of the Military Division of Missouri, embracing the departments of Missouri, Kansas, and the Northwest.

New York, Feb. 5.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, January 27th, brings \$650,413 in specie.

Gen. Sickles, who arrived at Panama on the 22d, was expected to proceed in a couple of weeks to Bogota, and afterwards to Lima and elsewhere on the coast. It is said that the General may investigate the management and profits of the yarious legations and consulates in that section. The commercial tax at Panama was still an absorbing subject.

Ldvices from Peru indicate that she Goverrment is likely to come to terms with Spain, and ment is likely to come to terms with Spain, and pay tolerably heavy damages. A mixed commission will probably arrange the troubles.

A letter from the Army of the James, writt n Friday, says: It is reported that the rel eet started down the river early this morning but after proceeding a short distance they turn back, and anchored in their old position. It attempted to go as far as they did on that occ A good deal of firing has been heard all the

evening in the direction of Petersburg, and one report says that some new movements were be-ing executed. The firing ceased about five ng executed.
o'clock this evening.

Boston, Jan. 5. Boston, Jan. 5.

There was a great meeting of the people this evening in Music Hall, to express joy at the progress of freedom, as manifested in the adoption of the constitutional amendment. Josiah Quincy presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Quincy, W. W. Lloyd, the Governor, and others. The speaking was interspersed with music from the great organ, and the singing of an original hymn by O. W. Holmes, It was a very jubilant demonstration.

To the Western Associated Press. The first one of the post-office cars on Eric Railroad left Jersey City this evening for Dunkirk. In a short time these cars will rundirect from New York to Cleaveland. The Tribune's Fort Fisher letter of the 3 dt. says: Recent intercourse with the rely flag of truce shows that they were eage learn everything possible from Blair's missi The rebels are holding the fortified positi from Cope Fear river to the ocean. The conmpracticable for marching troops of gunboats have worked their way up the stream to within two miles and a half of Fort Anderson, apparantly a very strong work located on the west bank nearly opposite the advance of our infantry. The work covers from one-third to one half a mile of ground. Near it are several other works.

eral other works.

The Herald of this morning thinks that the rebel peace mission will prove a stepping-state their submission to the United States, predicts that peace will come from General I while Jeff Davis will be priven out of Richmond lying for some other temporary place for

The Herald's Washington letter says Mr.

The precise nature of the propositions brought by Stephens and his associates have not fully transpired, but the fact must be borne in mind that the President, through Mr. Blair, cept on the basis of reunion and the abolition of slavery. Mr. Lincoln's departure cannot be interpreted in any other way but that Jeff Davis is willing to take the responsibility of commencing negociations on the basis of reunion.

'The Herald's correspondent at Sisters' Ferry, writing under date of the 3d, says: Coming up the country from Savannah to Sisters' Ferry fifty miles, considerable forage was found, but his hor turkeys here extle and sweet note. is reared that the South Caronna paople with have more cause to complain.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 2d says that Thomas Ffournoy, J. Good, and John Baldwin, of Virginia, and Col. Lester, of Georgia, addressed a large meeting in the house of delegates Tuesday night. They advocated the presecution of the war as the only certain method of honorable peace.

The Whis says the nomination of Gen. Lee as Commander, in chief was proposed last week at

Commander in chief was proposed last week at the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arose from the President's leability to sign his name in consequence of a severe atack of neuralgia in the right arm and hand.

The Sentinel calls attention to the appeal of Gen. Lee urging the delivery to the Confederate authorities all arms and cavalry equipments in the hands of citizens.

The Despatch says some of the Legislature of

North Carolina were in secret session on Friday. Governor Brown has convened the Legisla-ure of Georgia in extra session to meet at Macon Feb. 8th.

The Richmond Enquirer declares that Sherman's movement is now of paramount interest of the military situation. It is presumed that Sherman will strike for Augusta and Branch-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. Washington, Feb. 5.

Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has offered a bill to establish a supplementary constitution for the insurrectionary States, declaring that hereafte no Representatives or Senators shall be elected Congress in any States which have been in the control of the congress of the control of the congress of the control of the congress in any States which have been in the control of the co insurrection until it has been announced by Presidential proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a republican constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

The Daily Chronicle new says the blind fatuity which possessed the rebel leaders at the outset of the war rules them still, and the sword of justice must execute a work which the folly of brinded leaders would accord to arts of pacificalinded leaders would accord to arts of pacifica

Joseph Segar will, it is said, present his cre

Joseph Segar Will, it is said, present his cre-dentials to-morrow or next day as Senator from the State of Virginia. This will lead to a de-cision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition. She has no Representatives in the House, those who pre-

sented themselves as members having been ruled out. It is known that there are three States in what has been called the Old Dominion, namely, the governments of Wheeling, Richmond, and Alexandria. It is the case of Richmond, and Alexandria. It is the case of the last-named which is now in controversy.

Is is difficult to procure the details concerning the recent conference between the President and the rebel commissioners, but it is reported that the President throughout the conversation insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war on the principle he eto-free dealared viz. of conveiling obedience to ore declared, viz: of compelling obedience to the Constitution on the basis of the Union, and admitting peace only on these terms, and, with him, there was to be no deviation from the him, there was to be no deviation from the course. So the commissioners were left in no doubt, whatever, on this point. The conversation was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views expressed by the President. Therefore if anything further is to be said on this subject it must come from the Confederates themselves. As heretofore stated, there was no agreement As heretofore stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is asserted by the friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree, yielding the position as above stated, which he has in public and private conversations maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to peace movements in the future, it is certain there will be no abatement of our military operations, but that efforts be made to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our success may produce an early peace.

New York, Feb. 5. HEADQUARTEES KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, 2 FRANKFORT, January 31, 1865. General Orders, No. 1.

DRY GOODS.

## DRY GOODS

LARGE SALE

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, WE we shall offer our LARGE STOCK of

Foreign & Domestic Goods

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many of them will positively be sold at

Bleached and brown Cottons, 5-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Linens, Doylies, Table Linens, Napkins,

25 PER CENT LESS THAN COST! .

Also our entire stock of Prints of best brands, which we shall offer at 25 cts and upward. Our whole stock of Dress Goods,

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French Merinoes, Velours, Cash-

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below New York prices.

little soiled) \$1 25 per pair. 200 pieces white, red, gray and plaid Flannels will be sold at a great sacrifice.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves (a

Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., will be sold regardless of cost,

As this sale will be continued at these prices for TWO WEERS ONLY, this will present a rate chance to lay n your spring stock of Staple Goods,

Every Article will be sold below New York Prices,

S. BARKER & CO., NO. 317 FOURTH ST.

## AT COST! AT COST! LADIES'FURS.

Elegant Mink Capes, Elegant Mink Collars, Elegant Fitch Capes, Elegant Fitch Collars,

Medium Priced Furs, AT COST. WM. F. OSBORN,

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE BOOTS AND SHOES INGALLS & CO., 436 MAIN ST.

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Connecticut Seed Leaf TOBACCO. THE ABOVE ARTICLE, SUPERIOR TO ANY other Leaf Tobacco raised in this country, is now has store and for sa'e at 1.34 THIRD STREET, below Main. Manufacturers of Cigas are specially invited to call and examine the above.

GEO. W. MORRIS, Louisville, Feb. 3 3685—distf

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO. HOLDERS of LIFE POLICIES IN THIS COMPANY desirous of changing them into the ten-year plan can, if they prefer is, do so, and probably upon bette terms than in any other. This agency has aiready paid losses to the amount of \$147,000, and has been in bust ness here since January, 1846. They continue to insure on as good terms as any other Life Company, n14 cod3m WM. S. VERNON & SON, Agents.

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GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c., And all diseases of the ORGANS OF GENERATION

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The Hope of the Drunkard and Antidote for Drunkenness,

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Fourth street. Ask for URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE. Price \$1.75 per package, Sent by mail free of p. stage.

constant din about books. Did I have a home? What is home? In my dreams I have made a home, where the tired spirit might repose-where, when the door was shut a world was excluded, and a world inclosed within its portals-a home where innocent recreation and pleasant intercourse made all within happy. Some children have such

books. True, I learned to play "hookey," and

many a stolen hour did I devote to marbles,

ball, etc., but at home I heard nothing save a

When I was scarcely ten years old I was sent away from home, under the protection of Mr. Blow, publisher of a little country paper in Indiana, Mr. Blow wanted an apprentice, and my guardian had consented that I should go on trial. Never shall I forget my feelings when I arrived in C-, and found myself domestigated among strangers. Mrs. Blow was an inlustrious, pert, ill-natured little woman, who kept a millinery establishment, and assisted Mr., Blow in writing editorials. Their home was as unlike home as some loathsome pit is unlike heaven. An hour within its portals convinced me that we couldn't live together, and my first night was spent in tears. Then came that dark cloud which has never lifted from my rt, the feeling that I was an orphan and alone in the world.

I rolled and tossed upon my pallet throughout the night, and was called early in the morning to come down to breakfast. I obeyed the summons promptly, as I felt that it were better to meet my fate than to waste time grieving over what I could not avoid. The breakfast passed off quietly enough, and in a short time thereafter Mr. Blow was ready to go to his office. He told me to accompany him, when Mrs. B. said she wanted me to bring some water for her and to cut wood to get dinner with. Now, while under my guardian's protection, I had never been asked to do anything, not even to wait on myself, and I had certain ideas of my own, which revolted at the idea of waiting wouldn't bring water, and that I wouldn't cut wood for nobody-nay, more, I told her white boys didn't do such work where I came from, and I was going back again if I had to walk all the way. Mrs. B.'s surprise was very great; her little form shook with rage; she seized her slipper and was in the act of committing assault when Mr. the office. This I gladly did That office, old Blow's office, is indelibly impressed upon my mind. The front was similar to the fronts of all country stores, and was used as an anothecary's shop, bookstore, fancy store, anction room, and loafers' retreat. On the same floor, and divided from the store-rooms only by my first advent into a printing office, and with a boy's curiosity I would take up the types to examine them, and invariably put them in the wrong box. This was very annoying to Mr. Workall, who told me to keep my fingers to myself or I would get into mischief. My hands found their way back into my pockets, and remained there until Blow came round, and, "putting a stick" in my hand told me he wanted me to set up a lot of pi which had been made by Workall dropping a "case" the

I commenced my work by setting the types upside down, and by filling out the lines with "spaces." In the course of time I filled the stick, and having seen Workall empty his stick into the galley, I thought to do likewise. Accordingly, having placed my stick in an approved position, I embraced the rear and front of the type firmly between my thumbs and fingers and gave a pull, which resulted in pieing the contents again. 'Tis useless to recall all the little mistakes I made, they are such as every printer's devil makes when learning the mystic art; suffice it to say that as time wore on I learned to set up and distribute, to roll and o press, to lock and key torms, and to do a the practical printer possesses of obtaining general information. If he is a man of any intellect, and blessed with a tolerable memory, he cannot fail to learn a little of every art and science known to man. All that is beautiful, chaste, and sublime in language passes in review before him, while his eves are allowed to read the innermost pages of the human heart. No wonder Franklin became a philosopher. The printing office is a school of philosophy, an academy of art and science. The poor boy, seeking to educate himself, cannot do better than enter with some good printer, and devote himself to that profession.

Through the glass of retrospection all things wear a different light; and, though I can now, tell the advantages the printer's devil may pos sess. I did not in those boy-days realize them; or, if I had, Mrs. Blow's energy and slovenliness would have driven all such ideas out of my head. Between the little lady and myself there was sworn antagonism. She didn't like me, and she would take my Kentucky notions out of my head, and she would let me know I wasn't too good to do jobs around the house In time I upset her bleaching arrangements and disarranged her show-case, whenever I could do so without being detected. Old Blow pretended to like me, and let me do pretty much as I pleased about the house, until one unfortunate morning Mrs. B. undertook to catch me with the intention of giving me a "thrashing." as she expressed herself. I ran through the back door and down the steps leading to the back yard. The little woman tried to follow, but slipped on the steps and fell headforemost into the yard. I heard her fall, and, turning to her, laughed heartily at her appearance. Just then Old Blow entered, and, as the "situation" dawned upon him, he resolved to administer the whipping himself. He and gettlemen, but they showed their sense of the surest authority by their estimate of their high-shouldered, red-faced mate in the short jacket, and his baby. "He loves her." So the mare has the best hope of learning her duty and, as soon as I was released, I told Blow I was going away, and that, if I lived, I would whip him like a dog, for daring to raise his hand to me. He came at me again. A large stick was laying near me. I could scarcely have lifted it but for my anger, yet I raised it, and threw it with such force against the old fellow's shins as to bring him to the ground. In a mocalled me to him. I obeyed. A strap was called

quick succession, to all of which I answered From the Little Rock (Ark.) Mational Democrat, Janthat I had left old Blow, and had walked all the way home. My aunt was kind-hearted, and immediately had supper set. After which she sent me to bed, telling me that she lenew I needed rest. My guardian's surprise was greater, perhaps, than any of the family. He had regarded Blow as an exemplary Christian and man of some talent, and he could not account for my conduct save on the ground that some thing dreadful had happened. A march of eighteen miles for a boy not eleven years old was a great undertaking, and the fact that I had made the march was a proof to his (my guardian's) mind that I possessed more self-will and reliance than he had ever given me credit

With this understanding he allowed me to remain at home for some months, making me resume my studies, however. My aunt, who was disposed to be aristocratic, and who boasted her descent from royalty, was violently opposed to my "being apprenticed," and many a long argument did she hold to prove that I would make a lawyer, and ought to be educated accordingly. My uncle, who was my guardian, on the other hand contended that I ought to learn a trade, in order to secure my independence through life. Was his not a correct idea? All boys should learn a trade. Tradesmen and farmers alone are independent. A trade is a fortune and a crown. As a fortune, it is always in demand, and always gives value received for all it accumulates. It is a crown of independence, and sits as lightly and gracefully upon the brow of the mechanic as the bejewelled crowns sit upon the heads of those whom the world call

The next adventure or milestone in my career was really singular, as it shows how easily fortunes may be lost or won. An old merchant, who was childless, had often stopped me and conversed with me for several minutes at a time. I wondered at the old gentleman's conduct, but thought nothing particularly of it, until I was summoned to the parlor one day to meet a Mr. G ..... who was a very wealthy man. I made my appearance promptly, and was a little surprised to meet my street acquaintance. He told me frankly that he wanted me to go home with him, and that I should be his son, if I would. My uncle told me I might go if I wished, and I accordingly told the old gent that I would try his home, and see how I liked him.

The next day found me domiciled with Mr G. I spent the day in the house, and was well pleased with Mrs. G., the only objection being that she was a Presbyterian of the strictest sect, and I was an old boy of eleven, with a will of my own-one which would not bend then, and has neither bent nor been broken since. A month passed away pleasantly enough, my patron not having required at my hands anything save that I should accompany him in his evening walks. He was a sage merchant, a very wise man; and the lectures he used to give me upon my duties in life were full of philosophy and plain, practical reason. He told me how he had seen men commence as errand boys and become great merchants, and then he would ask me if I did not wish to be a merchant. I often evaded this question, but, having it put direct one evening, I an swered in the negative. If, said I, it were and have a fortune to speculate upon. I would dearly love to be a merchant, for then I would triple my means or lose all in a very short time. But, sir, to be a clerk-a poor, plodding machine, counting units, tens, and hundredscrediting here and debting there-with no head save that which belonged to my employer-with no soul, no heart, save that I figured on-why

such a life was destined for me. The merchant was shocked at my ideas of life, and, finding that I would not probably be much credit to him as a protege, intimated to me one morning that he intended sending me home. Not knowing what offence I had committed, I resolved that I would not go home. So I left the house and walked down town, studying as to what I had better do. Suddenly the idea that I could set type presented itself, and in half an hour afterward I was busy in a job-office, working for twenty cents per thousand.

I would rather shoot myself than know that

I engaged board in a house down town, and determined to set up for myself and be independent. Mr. G., having missed me, and finding on inquiring that I had failed to go home, instituted a search, which resulted in having me taken back to my uncle. It was a cruel blow, boy as I was-that short dream of independence was as happy as any dream of my existence. I had employment. I was able to earn money-able to support myself. It was my first lesson in the world I began to realize the fact that man's spirit owes obedience only to his God. The stories I had read of great men came before me, and the thought entered my mind that perhaps I could win a name. Twas a boyish thought, almost the dream of a child. Yet it ripened to maturity and bore bit-

My uncle lectured me upon my conduct; told me that Mr. G. had intended to make me his heir, and that my actions had thrown a fortune away. I was sorry that I had offended my pucle, but as for Mr. G 's fortune, I felt that he could find others who had a greater claim upon his generosity than any I could offer. Besides, I was independent. Work was plenty. Work for the hands. Work for the brains. I was young, ambitious, hopeful, selfreliant, and I could and would work. My uncle was surprised at my resolves, but let me have my way. He probably felt that his control over me was fast dying away-that the childboy was now a boy-man, and not to be checked

only by severer measures than my kind old guardian would have resorted to. My memories of this portion of my life are memories of dark struggles in my own breast, of gloomy thoughts, resulting almost in a hatred of the world. I looked with jealousy upon every young man, whom I thought capable of being a rival of mine in the race for great many other useful chores around the fame. Nothing pleased me. The sky was nevoffice. With one thing my boyish mind was er bright, and the sun never shone. Clouds impressed-that is the wonderful facility which bung over my mind, my thoughts were dark. my heart was shrouded, and I was miserable. TO BE CONTINUED ]

> An Equine "Bary."—Did you ever see a railway station off duty? If you have merely missed a train, and been obliged to hang about a waiting-room for some hours, you have been blinded by disappointment, and have not seen the quiet side of railway-station life. But all the interest of the establishment is gathered around a fine young chestnut mare, which pulls great sections of trains into contact, stepping aside just in time to avoid being caught between the uriages. Her predecessor was crushed. Sae young and shy; "but," said one of the porters me, "If she can learn her work, that man" to me, "If she can learn her work, that man"—
> a heavy, red-faced fellow, with a very broad
> back, and a jacket like a boy's—"he will teach
> her; he loves that mare like a baby." And so
> he did. Not only was she well kept herself,
> but every bit of brass in her harness was bright
> with stated and occasional rubbing. She had
> been there only a fortnight, and was chosen
> probably for her huge size, but is timid and
> gentle as a hare. Setting her fore-legs well under her when she feels herself well harnessed to
> her work, she throws all her weight into her er work, she throws all her weight into her llar, and starts the line of loaded trucks with collar, and starts the line of loaded trucks with a tug that would root up an eak; then with less effort, and a quiet air of success, she drags them toward the train to which they belong, probably unconscious that if she stopped or hesitated, she would be hustled on by the great weight behind her, and jammed to death. Always at the right moment, her loving attendant leads her cn one side with a "Come, my dear." The carriages crash together, and are coupled he carriages crash together, and are coupled; he throws the bridle over her neck, and walks back, the young man following him with her nose upon his shoulder. So they go on through. out the day, he tenderly saving her every five out the day, he tenderly saving her every five minutes from a violent death, trusting that in time she will learn to step aside herself when she nears a train with a heavy line of loaded wagons close upon her hocks. "She is but a baby," said the porter, speaking to a mate in a rough, business-like way, "and he loves her." Ay, these fellows in cerduroy suits, so respondent to imperative summones when the train ent to imperative summonses when the train arrives, so rough in their jokes among them-selves when off duty, may seem to require sharp orders and small thanks from fine ladies and gentlemen, but they showed their sense of

ALBERT PIKE.

THE FALL OF A MAN OF GENIUS He (Albert Pike) wore his hair long, generally falling to his shoulders, or the coat collar, but not to his waist. His voice, for so large a man, was not very strong. In fact, it was decient, in that respect, for an orator.

He was a remarkable man, as combining two haracters, almost essentially distinct. uthor of the "Hymns to the Gods," and so of the finest pieces of our poetry, would be pictured as a pale and melancholy man. Pike is large, robust, and as unlike a dreamy poet as possible. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful. Some of his writings betray a delicacy that borders on sensitiveness, and some of his poems, more especially these a dendary that borders on sensitiveness, and some of his poems, more especially those he wrote and had published in a lim-ited number of volumes, for distribution among his personal friends, were like some owers whose exquisite aroma was scarcely per-pertible, except to the educated sense. Yet flue was sensuous, if not a sensualist. He was barse in some of his tastes. The man who uld detect the vintage year of fine wines h the taste, and whose gout was unquestionable, could drink his glass of Cincinnati whiskey, and rough it on the judicial circuit, as frontier lawyers had to do. The country was full of tales of Pike, and of his doings in the early hisiate of a number of brilliant men, who have brilliant; desperate as well as gifted. Duels we common; street fights sometimes occurred, and nsults ended in a fight. The only duel tought by Pike was with John S. Roane, afterwards Governor; a man with not much orains, but with a happy knack of making the most of slender shijities. That great steet ost of slender abilities. That grew out of one censure of Pite's in relation to the con-uct of Roane in the Mexican war, in which oth were officers, and where, it was said, Roane showed the white feather. Roane was the challenger. The duel came off on the sands opposite Fort Smith. Neither of the parties was wounded. Indeed, Pike was somewhat short-sighted, and it is doubtful if he could have een Roane at fifteen paces. Save one or two sticuffs on the circuit, in early days, Pike ap-ears to have got along without much fighting, ugh he was editor here in stormy times He was too large a man, physically, to be attacked with impunity; his personal courage was admitted, and then, we are inclined to

hink, he was too much of a gentleman, natur-His command of language was never excelled y any man except Rufus Choate. Pike could rite any thing from a fanciful conceit, delicate and publish them some day, to illu awyer, he was acknowledged to be a good one.

And here another contrariety in his character e, the poet and good fellow, whom, introduced to, would give you the idea of a clever, social, jolly man, who took things easy, and let them come, was, in reality, one of the most systematic men that ever lived. His cases were repared with the utmost care. He drew up bills in chancery, his plans, and all his law pers, with the utmost accuracy. The ease th which he did things was wonderful. We have seen a long bill in chancery, a hundred pages in manuscript, written in his neat and peculiar style, with not a blot, or interlineation, correction of any kind. And this was the first draft, as he never rewrote such things. He knew exactly what to say, and how to say it. In all his speeches and writings, there is an ease, a flow, a use of plain words, and a style, that is charming, from its clearness and com-

political preferment. A man of his abilities could have achieved success. In polities he was a Whig. To our knowledge, Gen. Taylor would have given him office. would have tenered him a seat in the Cabinet, but it was refused. Whatever aspirations for fame he may have had in his youth, seemed to have abated in middle age. When young he achieved a reputation as a poet, and his poems appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. He wrote a good deal which was published. Till within the last dozen years his poems were published at his ozen years his poems were published at his xpense, and a limited edition was distributed —at least he wrote neither for fame nor money.
Then he was fond of sporting. He hunted
deer with the Indians on the Western prairies—he made one of a party to go moosehaveting in Western Way York.

hear of him catching cod with Webster in Mas-sachusetts, then with a party fishing for pick-erel in the great lakes, and we are not certain but he went with an expedition to hunt buffa-loes on the plains. Of late years, that is, for a number of years before the rebellion, he spent his winters in Washington, where he practised before the Supreme and other courts. There, he was known among the circle of wits, bril-liant men, and convivialists. There, the poet, the lawyer, the sportsman, and the hard stu-dent was well known as the high liver and reveller. He was a "bon vivant," and yet no man could do as much intellectual work. He was proverbially careless in money matters. He made vast sums. One fee in a case

for the Indians was over a hundred thousand dollars. His house, as the letter-writer says, was fitted up elegantly. His library, which we have visited often, was the best of its size we ever saw. The selection was of rare and standard orks. Many of them were imported. It ex-illed in the standard English authors. There apparatus, and the natural sciences were famil-

Many did not understand him, and disliked, or rather sneered at him. "He has no com-mon sense," says one. Why? He spends all his money for books, pictures, wines, and sport. Another said there was something wrong or Pike would have been a great man in the politexcept as it came, and nothing for political pre-

His sentiments on slavery were not ultra. He always believed and averred that slavery was an evil, but one that should be got rid of as proposed by Henry Clay. He owned a few minal sluves as house servants, simply be-ase white servants could not be procured or pthere. He brought some of the latter here, out the females soon married, and white men onght independent positions.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Pike went into it more as if driven in than going

went into it more as it driven in than going willingly. He made a speech here in the winter of 1860 before the Legislature, which portraved the dangers of secession in vivid colors. When secession was resolved upon, he went with his adopted State. He was appointed by the convention a commissioner to the Indians. Jeff Davis, also, gave him a like commission. This led to his raising an Indian regiment and This led to his raising an Indian regiment, and a brigade for the rebel service. He got along very well until Hindman came to Arkansas to take control. Hindman, who was ambitious, reckless, and the incarnation of sellishness, took supplies and money sent to Pike and on their way to him. This led to a quarrel. Hind-man sent a guard to arrest him. Pike got to Montgomery and saw Davis. Holmes was sent to supersede Hindman and heal the breach, but Hindman inoculated Holmes with his views, and Pike had to fight them both. At last he resigned his military commission in disgust. He is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court

is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in rebel Arkansas.

Apart from his rebelliousness, we confess an admiration for Pike. He is a man of genius. He is frank, honorable, and sincere. He scorns a mean man and a mean action. He is liberal and brave. The rebellion has ruined him as regards wealth and standing among the people of the lovel States.

of the loyal States.

A man of his ability and versatility of talent can make a living any where, but the fine home, the circle of wits and lettered men at Washington, the circle of society at Little Rock, the splendid library or libraries—for he had a law-library of great extent separate from his private library, the pictures, statuary, correspondence, and the life of mingled sport and business, all

Not the least of the curses of this rebellion is that it drags into its vortex such men as Albert Pike, and that it makes traitors of men of genius, learning, and eloquence, who, had they remained true to the Union, would have remained or become "bright particular stars."

Boy Lost.—He had black eyes, with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair almost black and curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trowsers buttoned on; had a habit of whistling, and liked to ask questions; was accompa-nied by a small black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house, and much company. My guests say, "Ah! it is pleasant to be here. Everything has such an orderly, put-away look—nothing about under foot—no dirt." But my eyes are aching for the sight of whittlings and cut paper on the floor; of tumbled down card-houses; of woodfloor; of tumbled down card-houses; of wooden sheep and cattle; of pop-guas, bows and
arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks, and
trumpery. I want to see crumbles on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table. I want
to see the chairs and the tables turned the wrong
way about. I want to see candy-making and
corn-popping, and to find jack-knives and fishhooks among my muslins. Yet these things corn-popping, and to find jack-knives and fish-hooks among my muslins. Yet these things used to fret me once. They say, "How quiet you are here! Ah! one may settle his brains, and be at peace." But my ears are aching for the pattering of little feet; for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra la la; for the crack of little whips; for the noise of drums, fifes, and tin trumpets. Yet, these things made me nervous once. nervous once.

They say: "Ah! you have leisure—nothing to disturb you. What heaps of sewing you have time for!" But I long to be disturbed. I want to be asked for a bit of string or an old newspa-

thread the form against me. I could scarcely have lifted it but for my anger, yet I raised it, and threw it with such force against the old fellow's shins as to bring him to the ground. In a moment I was gone, and I have never seen Old Blow or his pert little madam since.

My guardian's home was quite a number of charitable residents of Monroe, My guardian's home was quite a number of miles distant, and it was nightfall before I reached it. As I walked up the avenue leading to the house my annt saw me, and exclaimed, in wonder, "Why, here is Arthur; how did he laws and exclaimed, in wonder, "Why, here is Arthur; how did he lowed with the same of the little flags and bugs to hold marbles and then to hear to be casked for a bit of string or an old newspanding of the induity as a kind, but probable to buy a slately-penel or peanuts. The same of the city of detailing the following does not buy a slately-penel or peanuts. The was commenced by the Squire, who approached the parties and inquired, in his blandest manner.

"Was can to the cloward for a piece of new cloth for jibs and mainsells, and then to hear the the same interest in his mare?—Chamber's Journal.

A number of charitable residents of Monroe, Wisconsin, assembled a few days ago, and, with the consent of the owners, made a raid on the consent of the parties and inquired, in his blandest manner.

"Was can to do for us! Why, a lift cake, or to bake a pie in a saucer. Yet, gone—"Well—I reckon it—if all's willin." Why want's up? Ain't goin' to gin up now, I hope? You don't mean to the consent for the wood lots of neighboring farmers and cut, hault to make little flags and bugs to hold marbles. I want to be following that the consent of the wood lots of neighboring farmers and cut, hault to make little flags and bugs to hold marbles. I want to be followed by little feet all of for you, young friend?"

The New Haven Historical Society has appointed a committee to prepare for publication a velocity for the poor of that village.

The New Haven Historical Society

planting a few that would rival Twitchell's pop beer]—put on the harness like a dove. So now, 'Squire, gear up your fixins and crack your whip."

your whip."

Squire—[Rising]—"Well, if you are in earnest, I can marry you."

Groom—[Impatiently]—"In airnest? of course we're in airnest. Don't p'laver so—go into it—rip out the sarvice—you know Solomon says delays are dangerous; keep the feet dry and the lays are dangerous; keep the feet dry and the head cool, and bid defiance to physiciers."
Bride—"La! John, there's no use in being in such a hurry."

Groom-"Now, Sary, don't say boo till its

coat, a bosomed shirt, and a cravat. He has ust come from college. He brings Latin and Greek in his countenance, and busts of the old Groom—'Now, Sary, don't say boo till its over—let 'em drive. Go at it, 'Squire—flurry up the cakes—moderate, but don't splurge—slow, but all fired sartin. Wake snakes—won't Bets Bracford howl when she hears I'm mar-The 'Squire proceeded slowly in the ceremo

Greek in his countenance, and busts of the old philosophers for the sitting-room. He calls me mother, but I am rather unwilling to own him. He avers that he is my boy, and says that he can prove it. He brings his little boat to show the red stripe on the sail (it was the end of the piece) and the name on the stern, Lucy Lowe, a little girl of our neighbor, who, because of her long curls and pretty round face, was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls were long since cut off, and she has grown to a tall, handsome girl. How his face reddens as he shows me the name on The 'Squire proceeded slowly in the ceremony, keeping a watchful eye on the intended bride, whose mysterious manner excited a snspicion that a screw was loose somewhere. When, however, he came to the response of the groom, the solemn scene was disturbed by something like a stentorian yell.

Groom—"Whoop! you'd better believe it! Of course I'll take her; who sputes it? What did I come here for? May bet your life on that. Go on, 'Squire; now give her a haze."

The 'Squire, in turn, performed the service, which was to extort acquiesence to her loyer's low his face reddens as he shows me the name or the boat! Oh! I see it all as plain as if it were written in a book. My little boy is lost, and my big boy will soon be. Oh, I wish he were a little tired boy in a long white night-gown, lying in his erib, with me sitting by, holding his hand in mine, pushing the curls back from his forchead, watching his eyelids droop, and listening to his deep breathing.

If I only had my little boy again, how patient I would be! How much I would bear, and how little I would fret and scold! I can never have him back again; but there are still many. the boat! Oh! I see it all as plain as if it were which was to extort acquiesence to her lover wishes; but instead of the precious words will," gushing up from the pure fountain of her maiden heart, a "no!" blunted the senses of

ble feet bounding away to school. I want fre-

quent rents to mend, and to replace lost buttons. I want to obliterate mud stains, molasses stains,

and paints of all colors. I want to be sitting by a little crib of evenings, when weary little feet are at rest, and prattling voices are hushed,

that mothers may sing their lullabys, and tell over the oft-repeated stories. They don't know

A manly figure stands before me now. He is aller than I, has thick whiskers, wears a frock

A LONDON VIEW OF MISS KELLOGG .- A New

A London View of Miss Kellogg.—A New York paper recently devoted a letter to gossip about Miss Kellogg, some of which is true, but the greater part is pure fabrication. Miss Kellogg, he tells us, "seems destined, from her eccentricities, as well as from her unmisteakable musical talent, to become one of the most remarkable characters of modern times. Her father is a methodical, hard-working painstaking physographic short hard viewing pains-

taking phonographic short-hand writer, and he adopted a very curious methed in the education of his daughter. He brought her up as if she were a boy, and trained her in a style which has

at least the merit of novelty, and might prove useful in other cases. Like all first-class pho-nographers, Mr. Kellogg is familiar with the sixty and odd elementary and primary sounds

which constitute the basis of every known lan-guage. He educated his daughter in all these sounds previous to making her apply herself to the study of French, Spanish, Italian and Ger-

ave become from custom contingent upon the

gentleman who wakes the echoes with transla

Brudder Bones" was vacant. This brillian castinet player, it is now said was Miss Kel

The correspondent is able to aver, that, in

Miss Kellogg's room, "boxing-gloves and foils hang against the walls; pictures of famous

beautiful little black-and-tan terrier, unfortunately dead, but very happily stuffed, dominates the centre of the mantel-piece, and two statuettes representing American Zouaves, support, over the fire-place, the national ensign. Photographs of military chieftains decorate the walls of the room. The spoils (such, at least, as will not perish) of a hundred triumphs on the lyric stage, deck, in profusion this extraordinary

chamber, and a thousand little articles, disti

she is a person of strong masculine proclivities

horsewomen of New York, and may be seen

riding or driving any fine afternoon in Centra

Park, the wonder of her own sex and the admi-ration of its opposite. With all the outre accom-

plishments (for such they would be considered in this country), she is one of the most delicate of our delicate American women, as fragile, ap-parently as an Etrnscan vase. Probably the

most singular characteristeristic of the artist in

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC .- We are fre-

quently asked. "Are coal ashes of any benefit as a manure?" That they are of some benefit there can be no doubt. Numerous analyses of

position, but on an average contain about fort

ive per cent of silica, forty of alumina and exide of iron, twelve of sulphate of lime or

plaster, two of magnesia, and one of phosphoric

Commercially, coal ashes have no value as a

manure. But still they are worth something, and ought not to be thrown away. We have seen them produce quite a marked effect on grass land—perhaps as much from their action as a mulch as from any other cause. On stiff

It is said they are good as a top-dressing for

ducerne and red clover. They are frequently mixed with night soil for the purpose of absord-ing unpleasant odors. They are often employed in the garden, more for the purpose of forming

valks and to prevent the ravages of mice, that

they have a tendency to absorb and retain heat

from the sun. An experienced gardeacr in-forms us that he uses coal ashes for checking the too rapid fermentation of manure in hot-beds, and regulating the heat. For radishes,

In the Gardeners' Magazine, vol. 11, page

coal ashes have been made. We have

question is her undoubted dislike for the

ed tibiae, and after a time the seat of the sil

'Squire and groom. Groom—"Great shakin' agers! Sary, what did you say?"
Bride—"No!" [The 'Squire looked perplexed, him back again; but there are still many nothers who have not yet lost their little boys d Sary, laughing outright, begins to move best days; that now is the time to really enjoy their children! I think if I had been more to my little boy, I might now be more to my grown up one.—Home Magazine. Groom-"Stand your ground, 'Squire; hold

her. Go on with the sarvice; drive it through and clinch it on the other side; rivet 'er now!" Bride—"No you don't. You wanted to get Bride—"No you don't. You wanted to get married, and you are married—but I'm not married. So pay the 'Squire, and run home before your 'mamma knows you're out.'" And away skipped the little jilt, couvulsed with laughter. The groom left with rather a rueful countenance, and appeared to be lost in deep meditation, which was only disturbed by the merry peals of a beyy of girls, who saluted him with betteren by with a short disturbed from the oisterous laughter, a short distance from the pire's; prominent among them, too, was see Bradford. He is known as the young man

who is half married. An "Old Folks' Festival" has just been held in Buffalo, at which the following relies were exhibited: A work-case over one hundred years old, formerly owned by Gen. W. E. Benson; iron dish-cloth, "inuse for many years in the Jacques family," and for the last forty years kept dish-cioth, "inuse for many years in the Jacques family," and for the last forty years kept by the descendants as a family relic; officer's hat and epaulets worm by General Benson in the battle of Sackett's Harbor; a hymn-book one hundred and twenty years old; a marble paper-weight, with laurel leaf and inscription, presented to General Benson in 1812; a sheet eighty-one years old, now kept as a relic by the family of Mrs. R. Dill; a teapot owned by Mrs. J. C. Gwinn, and made in 1757; a milk-pitcher, pewter, one hundred and eighty years old, owned by Mrs. R. Dill; an Indian scalping-krife, owned by Mrs. James Miller; an axe, found in the ancient fortifications of the town of Boston in 1816; an ancient tea-set; a lady's collar, knit by Mrs. Oliver Mitchell, of Buffulo, in 1836; a letter written by Lieutenant E. C. Parker while in Libby Prison, and smuggled outside of the rebel lines in a hollow button; an inkstand one hundred and thirty years old, owned by Mrs. Vedder.

teurs upon that solace of the African woes and backbone of the cork opera "superb." A story is floating about in musical circles that three or four years ago a certain minstrel band, now doing a flourishing business upon Broadway, had among its members a person, apparently a boy, whose remarkable performance with the castinets, or "the bones," became the "sensation" of the minstrel-loving portion of the town. This person, it was observed, never indulged in the "jokes," as they are called, which have become from custom contingent upon the The following is a directory of the names and places of boarding of the officers and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, adjourned session of 1864-5: SENATE.

John B. Bruner (Speaker)—Mrs. Johnson's. William Anthony—Not here yet. R. T. Baker—No. 82 Capital Hotel. N. R. Black—J. C. Hendricks'. William S. Botts—No. 74 Capital Hotel. B. H. Bristow-Mrs. Wingate's. mes H. G. Bush—Jacob Swigert's.
T. Chiles—R. A. Bohannon's.
L. Cleveland—Mrs. Harlan's. rison Cockrill-Mrs Graham's. Ben. S. Coffee—Mrs. Johnson's.
Milton J. Cook—J. D. Pollard's,
J. R. Duncan—Mrs. Welch's.
Richard H. Field—Mrs. Scott's. ohn F. Fisk—No. 50 Capital Hotel. V. W. Gardner—No. 91 Capital Hotel. F. T. Garrard—Judge Hewitt's. Wm. H. Grainger—No. 90 Capital Hotel. Wm. C. Grier—Captain Hansbrough's. Asa P. Grover—Mrs. Welch's. T. W. Hammond—R. A. Bohannon's. es Harrison-Lewis Crutcher's John J. Landram—No. 64 Capital Hotel. J. D. Landrum—R. A. Bohannon's. Martin P. Marshall—Mrs. Wingate's. Martin P. Marshall—Mrs. Wingate's.
Henry D. McHenry—No. 4, Capital Hotel.
Elijah Patrick—Mrs. Graham's.
John A. Prall—No. 5 Capital Hotel.
William B. Read—Benj. Luckett's.
George C. Riffe—Lewis Crutcher's.
James F. Robinson—Jacob Swigert's.
William Sampson—Judge Hewitt's.
Ren. Stadling—Lewis Crutcher's. Ben. Spalding—Lewis Crutcher's. us Wait-A. J. James'. Cyrenius Wait—A. J. James'. E. H. Watson—At home. Walter C. Whitaker—No. 12 Capital Hotel. C. T. Worthington—Mrs. Scott's George Wright—J. C. Hendricks'. J. R. Hawkins, Clerk—Mrs. Wingate's. W. C. Ireland, Assistant Clerk—Mrs. Win-

gate's.
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms—At home. A. B. Gibbert, Door-keeper—Mrs. Graham's.
Jos. B. Lewis, Com. on Enrolments—Mrs.
McAbbett's.
Sanford Goins, Page—At his father's. H. Pope Hawkins, Page-Mrs. Wingate's. HOUSE.

H. Taylor (Speaker)—Mrs. Wingate's, Alex. E. Adams—Mrs. Graham's, A. S. Allan—Dr. Price's. Alfred Allen—Capital Hotel, No. 24. Wm. M. Allen—Crutcher's. Jonathan R. Bailey—Hendricks'. Wm. H. Baker—Mrs. Welch's. Leabus Barroes, Mrs. Wingate's Joshua Barnes—Mrs. Wingate's. H. M. Bedford—At home. Joshua F. Bell—Capital Hotel, No. 62. Wm. Bell—Mrs. Wingate's. J Rirchett\_Hendricks' Henry Bohannon—Crutcher's.
John C. Bolin—Crutcher's. Jas. T. Bramlette—Governor's Mansion. Wm. A. Brooks-Pollard's A. Brown—Hendricks'.
J. Browne—Capital Hotel, No. 10. saac Calhoun-Dr. Price's Cyrus Campbell—Mrs. Hampton's.
John W. Campbell—Pollard's.
T. P. Cardwell—Mrs. Graham's.
John B. Carlile—Mrs. Johnson's. Joseph H. Chandler—Mrs. Johnson's. John T. Clark—Hendricks'. Albert A. Curtis—Cox's. James. W. Davis-Pollard's. Jampel E. DeHaven—Capital Hotel, No. 20 John M. Delph—Crutcher's, Edward F. Dulin—Mrs. Johnson's. Sebastian Eifort-Mrs. Graham's. Wm. Elliott—Cox's.
J. B. English—Crutcher's
John K. Faulkner,—Capital Hotel, No. 93.
W. M. Fisher—Capital Hotel, No. 73.

Perry S. Layton—Bohannon's. Thomas Linley—Mrs. Johnson's. J. H. Lowry—Mrs. Wingate's. L. S. Luttrell—Mrs. Wingate's.

John L. McGinnis—Crutcher's. Milton McGrew—Haroyer's.

H. C. McLoed-Runvan's.

7. M. Ray—Crutcher's. John D. Ross—Hansbro

Spurr-Crutcher's.

John S. McFarland-Mrs. Wingate's

l'homas A. Marshall-Meriwether's, No. 16.

H.-C. McLoed.—Runyan's.
W. H. Miller—Cox's.
William L. Neale.—J. Swigert's.
Thomas W. Owings—Capital Hotel, No. 24.
Wm. A. Pepper—Capital Hotel, No. 58.
James T. Pierson—Mrs. Conery's.
Bradford L. Porter—Resigned.
Hiram S. Powell—Pollard's.
Nicholas A. Rapier—Meriwether's, No. 7.

F. M. Ray—Crutcher's.
John D. Ross—Hansbrough's.
J. C. Sayers—Capital Hotel, No. 51.
George S. Shanklin—Capital Hotel, No. 68,
E. W. Smith—Bohannon's.
E. H. Smith—Mrs. Johnson's.

J. L. Smedley, Sergeant-at-arms—Dr. Price's.
J. A. Crittenden, Door-keeper—At home.
G. A. Lewis, Page—Mrs. McClure's.
W. M. Hughes, Page—J. J. Quinn's.
J. H. Holeman, Page—Crutcher's.
David Curtis. Page—Cox's.

406, an experiment is given where coal ashes were sown on a row of turnips, which produced a heavier crop than another row manured with well-rotted dung.—Genesce Farmer. Elijah Gabbert—Hendricks'. Stephen F. Gano—J. Swigert's. Do Sheep Destroy the Borer?—A gentleman informs us, that a friend of his had a young orchard of some three acres in extent, that through the attacks of the borers, caterpillars, and other such like vermin, had become next to reach become having if any and the such like vermin, had become next to Francis Gardner—Cox's.
Evan M. Garriott—Mrs. Welch's.
John J. Gatewood—Hendricks'.
Aaron Gregg—Mrs. Graham's. and other such like vermin, had become next to worthless, having, if any, small, wormy, and knarly apples—which afforded but very few No. I apples when assorted for the market. He also had some apple trees set out beside a wall that divided his field from the sheep-pasture of a neighbor. These trees were thrifty, good bearers of good fruit, and not troubled with the borer, curculio, and other vermin, and this, too, when the trees had the same cultivation as those in the orchard, which produced, next to Hiram Hagan—Hendricks.
R. A. Hamilton—Capital Hotel, No. 56.
C. M. Hanks—Mrs. Hampton's.
Richard H. Hanson—Meriwether's, No. 7.
C. C. Harvey—Hendricks'.
P. B. Hawkins—Capital Hotel, No. 115. Jacob Hawthorn—Capital Hotel, No. 82. Thomas P. Hays—Hendricks'. A. H. Herrod—Pollard's. Andrew Hurd—Mrs. Graham's. hose in the orchard, which produc d next to Andrew Hura—Mrs. Granam's.
J. L. Hill.—Hendricks'.
M. E. Ingram—Capital Hotel, No. 93,
O. P. Johnson—Hendricks'.
Wm. R. Kinney. Capital Hotel, No. 55.
Samuel Larkins—Bohannon's.
J. F. Lauck—Capital Hotel, No. 67.
Perry S. Layton—Bohannon's. othing.

Taking a hint from these facts he traced the

results to the probable causes. His thrifty trees were beside a sheep-pasture. His neighbor's sheep were sheltered beneath those trees in storm and sunshine. The sheep in some way might cause the thrift of those trees. He fenced is orchard and turned some sheep into it. The rehard was trimmed and the sheep confined in . It began to revive The borers, caterpilers, and all other vermin left it, and in a year or two it began to yield abundantly, and large, ound fruit. Now it is rare to find a poor apple in this orchard, as formerly it was to find a

good one.

Now why the change? The farmer attributes it to the sheep. He says the smell of the sheep and their presence drives off the borers and other insects. Have any of our subscribers had other insects. ny such experience? If they have, please ommunicate it. If sheep prevent the ravages of those vermin, it is very important that the community know the fact, as our orchards should be pastured by sheep forthwith to save them and secure their thrift. Who will try the experiment the coming season?

N. H. Journal of Agriculture.

HALF MARRIED. - A few years since a party of two young ladies and gentlemen visited 'Squire Curtis, at Greenland, apparently for the purpose of 'uniting two fond hearts into one." The prospective groom appeared to be a young man of sanguine temperament, whose ruddy countenance and glowing eyes denoted the near approach of the hour when his fondest hopes were to be realized. He thrust his hand int his breeches pocket, placed the right foot firmly forward, and placing his hat jauntily on one side, gazed first at the 'Squire, then at his 'heart's delight," as much as to say, "I've got

The lady sat, the picture of health, with an

expression of countenance that told the casual observer "butter wouldn't melt" between her ruby lips. There could be seen a suspicious mouth, that came and went with every leer of a pair of bright but mischlevous-looking eyes—sparkling with roguish restlessness—that told her lover "he needn't count his chickens before they were hatched."

Now, we do not intend, in the absence of our count field. young friend, Arthur Cannon, to report the dialogue phonographically; but we shall take a "reporter's license" for detailing the following dialogue, which was commenced by the 'Squire,

MILITARY.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky. B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Superintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals, Louis-ille, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Office on Walnut treet, between Fourth and Fifth. ers' U. S. A. General Hospital, corner oadway, in charge of Surgeon Wm. Cl Brown U. S. A. General Hospital, B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. On hill east of Park Barracks, on Third street. Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fif-eenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon R. R. Tay-Clay U. S. A. General Hospital, Sixth street, betwee Valunt and Chestnut, in charge of Surgeon Francence, U. S. Vols. Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital (Branch 2, small-ox, Branch 4, measles), on Newburg road, three miles

Strader U. S. A. General Hospital, foot of Fourth st., n charge of Surgeon Benj. McCluer, U. S. Vols. Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital, Broadway, near the Nashville Depot, in charge of Surgeon J. R. McClurg

General Hospitals in Jeffersonville, Ind. Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile east of ecity, in charge of Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. Vols. Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile west of he city, in charge of Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols. No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital, near the railroad depot, in charge of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in New Albany, Ind. Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany, Charles S. Fripler, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. Surgeon Thos. W. Fry. U. S. Vols., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office, DePaw House. Hospital No. 4, upper corner Ninth and Main, S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge, Hospital No. 5 (Colored), northwest corner Main and afayette, W. A. Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in Hospital No. 6, Elm street, between upper Sixth and Seventh, E. S. Crosler, A. A. Surgeou U. S. A., in charge. Hospital No. 8, Main street, between Pearl and Slate, A. S. Green, A. A. Surgeou U. S. A., in charge. Floating Hospital "Ohio" (Colored), lying at the foot of lower Fourth street, J. A. Octerlong, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels, services on Sunday, at 9 A. M., No. 5, and 8, Rev. S. Potter. No. 5, Rev. E. J. Purdy, services Tucsday at 6 P. M., and Sunday at 11 A. M.

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Wine, Claret Wine, White Wine; also Sugar, Coffee, Teas,
Sirup, Cigars, Tobacco, and other articles generally kept
in a Grocery and Liquor Store.

For Orders from a distance promptly attended at LOWEST MARKET PRIORS.

All d3m

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insur-Hentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Louisville, Hy., Jan. 10, 1865.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR damage by fire, and against perils of navigation on the oceans, bays, lakes rivers, causis, and overland on railroads, on the mutual p'an on the cargo risks ratably divided semi-annually among the business contributors. Office No. 403, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

James M. Duncan, W. H. Walker, Jehn M. Davis, A. Brandeis, Wm. C. Hall, P. B. ATWOOD, Pres't. M. A. HUSTON. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO ME that William B. Keas was, on the night of the 25th November, 1864, by some unknown person or persons, murdered.

murdered;
Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentneky, do hereby offer a reward of these hundred dollars (\$300) for each of the unknown nurderers and their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Clarke county, payable when such persons are indicted by the grand jury of the county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth.

Done at Frankfort this 5th day of January, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor. monwealth,
By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State,
By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary. UNITED

Piano - Makers! S4 Walker street, New York. CHARTERED 1860. OUR ORGANIZATION ENABLES US TO FURNISH better Pianos than any other house. 114 dSm ABNER COOPER,

E. H. Smith—Mrs. Johnson's.
R. J. Spurr—Crutcher's.
Caleb Stinson—Cox's.
T. R. Tavlor—Dr. Price's.
John R. Thomas—Capital Hotel, No. 92.
S. B. Thomas—Capital Hotel, No. 3.
Wm. R. Thompson—Bohannon's.
H. W. Tuttle—VanWinkle's.
Henry G. Van Seggern—Capital Hotel, No. 20.
A. G. Waggener—Mrs. Welch's.
Willie Waller—Mrs. Conery's.
A. H. Ward—Capital Hotel, No. 11.
W. W. Waring—Cox's.
I. N. Webb—Capital Hotel, No. 54.
Edward R. Weir—Capital Hotel, No. 59.
M. E. White—Mrs. Hampton's.
Geo. H. Whitten—Mrs. Graham's.
Jas. Wilson—Capital Hotel, No. 58.
Geo. T. Wood—Capital Hotel, No. 66.
Jas. B. Lyne, Clerk—Mrs. Johnson's.
J. M. Todd, Assistant Clerk—At Rome.
J. L. Smedley, Sergeant-at-arms—Dr. Price's. COMMISSION MERCHANT Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce. No. 314 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Becswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. augusticm

WANTED.

Wanted, THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for 500 CAVALRY and ARTHLERY HORSES and South MULES at ELIAS LEVIS 118 dlm\* RAILROADS.

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington

& Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, Trains will leave as follows:

Leaves Louisville dally (except Sundays) at \$638 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Ornsby's, O'Bannon's, Beard's, Brownsboro, and Belie riow. Leaves Lexington at \$20 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at \$200 P. M. (Sundays except-Leaves Louisville at \$200 P. M. (Sundays except-

at 7:00 F. M.

-Leaves Louisville at 2:20 F. M. (Sundays except-ed), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsbore, and North Benson. Leaves Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 11:05 A. M.

Louisville at H:05 A. M.

No.3—Accommodation leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Louisville at 8:50 P. M., and arrives at Lagrange at 5:55 P. M., FERIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington

Louisville and Washville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1864, TRAINS
will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broad-

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT Train for Nashville

1 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville,

Bowling Green, and Clarkeville daily.

180 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon,
Perryville, Danville, Harredeburg, Campbelleville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).

1:00 A. M. FREIGHT Train for Lebanon.

8 P. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown daily
favored Sunday.

[except Sunday].

1 P. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville

Louisville, New Albany, and Chi-

cago Railread.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVENEW ALBANY OF

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express, daily Sundays excepted), making direct connections

10 A. M. Chicago Express, dally Gundays ton at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cano, Evanaville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayetts for Terre Hante, Mastoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksouville, Quiney, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

2. 20 P. M. Press, dally, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cheinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Chacinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotsis. For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Cumpany, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ey. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

A. B. Culver, Superintendent.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

2.25 P. M. Dally texcept Sundays), making

AT INDIANAPOLISE

For Cleveland, Fittsburg, Fhiladelphia, ENew York, Roston, Ealthore, Washington City, and all points East and Northwest.
For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North ans Northwest.
For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quiney, St. Joseph, &c.

9:00 P. M. Dally (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:
For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

\$60° Pascengers by taking this conte avoid a disagree-al and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE of FTVE MILES. \$60° This route is 60° MILES SHORTER, and passed gers save 12° HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO RASTERN CITIES.

Fare always as low as by any other resis-

COAL.

W.L.MURPHY,

EAST SIDE THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the best quality

PITTSBURG COAL.

ORDERS BY RAILROAD AND COUNTRY WAG-

COAL! COAL!

F. W. MERZ,

Green street, between Second and Third.

LOUISVILLE IRON-WORKS.

Dealer in the best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

KING & OWEN,

UNDERTAKERS

HAVING THOUROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLD

house and fitted it up for our business in a style

heretofore unknown in this city, we will devote our

time exclusively to the burial of the dead, for which

purpose we will keep constantly on hand a large assort

I. C. SHULER & CO.'S

ustly celebrated Air-tight, Galvanized, Wrought Iron

Caskets and Cases, which, for lightness, durability,

style, and finish, surpass anything before offered to the

We also keep on hand CRANE, BREED, & CO.'S and

W. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metallic Burial Caskets and

Cares. Also, a larga assortment of Wooden Coffins and

Coffin Mruntings. All calls attended to promptly night

or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in per-

son. The senior partner of this house has the exclusive

agency for the sale of I. C. SHULER & CO'S Castron

and Cases in the eastern division of Kentucky, com-

mencing at the mouth of Salt River fexcepting some

three or four counties where they are now sold), and

is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them by call

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF WEBB, COOKE, & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, W. H. Webb and W. M. Cooke retire from the business, having sold their interest in the stock of Goods to Huch Douclas & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand. The members of the firm and Wm. L. Paine are authorized to receipt for accounts due us.

W. H. WEBB, W. M. COOKE, HUGH DOUGLAS.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1865.

Orders by railroad and country wagons promptly filled.

J. A. NAFEW, General Ticket Agent,

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities. For Toledo, Detroit, &c., For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

EAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUIS-

6:20 P. M. FREIGHT for Nashville daily.

69 B. MARSHEL, Sup't Transportation

cash. The mules must measure 14 hs BRAWNES & KNOX, Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh s Wanted,

A FINE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE-HORSES, Address T. R. S., Box I. II. Jil dtf Louisville, P. O.

2,000 MULES ARE WANTED BY THE undersigned, for which the flighest market price will be paid in each. The Mules must be sound and in good order, and measuring 14 hands and upwards.

J. S. REYNOLDS & CO., j18 dlm

Market st., bet, Second and Third. \$75 A MONTH,—Agents wanted to sell Sewing-Mapove wages and all expenses paid. Address ill dlm\* D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Coal Lands for Sale. Coal Lands for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONER BY VIEtue of a judgment of the Pulaski Circuit Court, renlered at its September term, 1864, in the suit thereinending of Lewis Patteson and Robert Chesnoy, adoinstrators of John G. Lair, decessed, plaintiffs, against
he Nashville Coal Company, defendants, will sell at
ublic outery, at the Court-house door, in the town of
omerset, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1865,
he lands embraced in the deed from John G. Lair to the
inabville Coal Company, which is of record in the Puaski County Clerk's office.

There are several tracts and several hundred acres of
out embraced in this deed, upon which are valuable
of and innes and other minerals; also a new railroad runing from the coal mines to the landing on Cumberland
iver; several new houses, machine-shops, stables, and
ther improvements.

ther improvements.

This property is considered the most valuable coal in zerest in Pulaski county, and will be sold to satisfy the ludgment in the suit aloresaid, which is for the purchase money due from the Nashville Coal Company.

The sale will be on a credit of nine months, purch sers siving bond, with approved security, bearing integers siving bond, with approved security, bearing integers.

Wanted-\$125 a Month, GENTS EVERYWHERE, TO INTRODUCE THE
A new Shaw & Clark Sixteen-Dollar Family Sewing
fachine, the only low price mach? In the country
which is licensed by Grover & Baker, were & Wilou, Howe, Singer, & Co., and Bacheldae. kary and
xpenses or large commissions allowed. It is not Maxpenses or large commissions allowed. It is not Maculars sent free. Address 18 d&w8m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FOR SALE.

Large Farm for Sale. NE OF THE BEST FARMS IN te of Illinois for sale at a low pri reasonable terms, containing 664

Ambulance for Sale. J. W. PRATHER.

W. B. OAKLEY,
Gilman, Iroquois co., Ill.

Valuable Property 101

A 1 OFFER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN MA
HOUSE AND LOT, in Midway, Ky. The buildling consists of a two-story Brick House with eight
mas, built and furnished in fine style, with a good clana and all necessary out-buildings. To any one applyg immediately a bargain will be offered. Apply to
THOS. JONES,
Midway, Ky.

j18 dtMarl\* J. F. STROTHER,

I WISH TO SELL THE FARM ON which I roside, on the waters of Long Run, in Shelby county—situated 3 miles from the Louisville and Frankfort Turnpike, five miles from the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and eighteen miles from Louisville—containing 390 acres, in a good state of cultivation, all under tence, well watered, an excellent two-story frame dwelling, necessary out-buildings, good harn, young orehard of choice fruit (just set out). Any person wishing a healthy and desirable situation will do well to call and examine the promises. Terms made easy to suit the purchasor.

FOR SALE. HIGH PRESSURE Engines and Boilers.

TWO HORIZONTAL CYLINDERS 18 INCHES dediate use.

The above have been used but 15 days, and are in good ondition—originally built for a stern-wheel steamer. condition—originally built for a stern-wheel steams For further particulars apply to FOHNSON & HIGGINS, 14 d30 No. 89 Wall street, New York.

Shelby County Farm for Sale. 1 WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINing about 195 acres, with a good brick
dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildingr-over 100 select fruit rece-75 bearing fruit.
I will
sell the whole tract or divide it to suit purchasers. ther particulars apply to the undersigned, on the unises, three miles south of Shelbyville, Ky.

HENRY Y. OFFUTT.

Cottage for Sale. A CONVENIENT COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms and shed kitchen, on Eighteouth, between the Midson and Walnut—lot 20 by 105—for sale Apply at Journal office,

MY FARM OF 265 ACRES, AT O'BANG TO non's Depot, on the Lonisville and Frank watered and well set in grass—has 5 acros of vineyard (young vines) and young orchard of apple and peaches would take a city residence in eart pay. Call and see me, as I will give a bargain, or apply to Dr. FOREM, opposite the Custom-house, Lonisville, Ky.

13 dbf B. MUSSELMAN.

HENRY DENT, Sole Agent, Third st., bet Main and the River,

HAVING SOLD OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES TO MR. WM. TERRY, we most cordially recommend him to our friends and patrons, and ask for him that patronage so liberally bestowed on us, for which we return our most grateful thanks. One of us or our ing at our office, corner of Third and Jefferson streets Mr. Hewitt will be found at all times at Mr. Terry's to attend to settling up our business.

January 18, 1865. O'E O'BRIEN & MIMMS.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM MESSRS. O'BRIEN & MIMMS their stock of Groceries, I will carry on the GROCERY AND COMMISSION business in all its various branches, at their old stand, 630 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, where I hope to have the patronage of my old friends and purchasers in this January 18, 1865.

Motice. DOBERT FLOYD, ESQ., IS ADMITTED A PART-ther in our house from this date. The style will be MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG, Provision & Commission Merchants, 222 Main st., between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE RY. DEJLERS IN PORK, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, &c., &c., Agents for the sale of ALCOHOL, COLOGNE SPIRITS, BOUKBON and RAW WHISKEYS, &c.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS. JUDGE S. W. JOHNSTON, of Washington City, and COL. S. D. BRUCE, late 20th Kentucky Infantry, of Louisville, Ky., have associated themselves together for the collection and prosecution of claims against the Government. S. W. Johnston will reside at Washington City and S. D. Bruce at Louisville. They will give attention to all business before the Court of Claims and the various! Departments of the Government, and give special attention to all Steamboat claims for loss or damage. ismage.

Office at present at the southwest corner of Main and second streets, back room, up stairs, where all business roufided to us will be promptly attended to by Colonel struce or Charles J. Clarke, Esq., who is authorized to

Bruce or Charles J. Clarke, Esq., who is authorized do so for us. 138 dlm Address all letters to Johnson & Bruce, care of Cha J. Clarke, [Democrat and Press copy.] 

Dancing (per quarter). 10
Music (per quarter). 12
Incidental Expenses. 1
N. B.—For particulars address
[18 d22\* H. A. CECH, & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky.

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE INTEREST OF W. H.
Webb and W. M. Cooke in the late business of
Webb, Cooke, & Co., and will continue the Wholesale
Dry Goods business at the old staud, No. 426 north side
of Main street, between Bullitt and Fifth, under the
firm style of HUGH DOUGLAS & CO. Asking the atbostion of buyers to our stock, and soliciting a liberal ALL ORDERS FOR REPAIRING THE PUBLIC PUMPS in the Eastern District of the city should be left at my shop, on Jefferson street, by TiGERT, j6 dlm Contractor.

O boxes Western Reserve Cheese 300 do Hamburg dor 700 do English Dairy dor 50 do Pine-Apple dor store and for sale by 116 dlm GEO.

GEO. C. HUNTER. 50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
25 hhds N. O. and P. R. Sugars;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
900 kegs Nalls, assorted;
75 dozen Buckets;
125 boxes Star Candles;
126 casks Blearh, Soda;
126 coils Manilla and Hemp Bed-Cord;
127 boxes Exilo and 10x12 Glass;
136 coils Manilla and Hemp Bed-Cord;
13 boxes Exilo and 10x12 Glass;
150 coils Manilla and 10x12 Glass;
18tters, Starch, Tobucco, Twins, logsther with articles usually kept in a well-assorted stock ories; for sale low by
1 ACOB F. WELL
15 dim No. 318

CECILIANCOLLEGE NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. TERMS, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, IN

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED
The UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED
To place of business to No. 413 Main street,
Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will cont
WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSI
ness, 113 dtf A, H, & W, O, GAR